FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 24, 1854. [NO. 1938.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

[illegible] in advance—$5 00
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HARRINGTON'S

MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, PRINCIPAL.

Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.

WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Third Session of the School opens JULY the 17th, and closes December 1st.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Department will be sent out semi-annually, and no student found to be of a bad character, will be permitted to remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the students.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber has ample accommodations and desires to take all the Female Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 50, to $15 per Session. Extra—Music on Piano Forte, with use of instrument $20; Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

Carbonton, June 6, 1854. 5-3tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fourth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 7th day of August next. The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, June 16, 1854. 6*tf

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THE fourteenth year of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the first of August next. The course of instruction is full; and is designed to afford the pupils a liberal, finished and ornamental Education in all those branches which contribute to the accomplishment of the female mind.

The principal, though still remaining in the institution, and having the general supervision of the girls as formerly, is happy to state that he has procured the services of Mr. Thomas McNeely and Lady to attend exclusively to the *domestic department*, believing that their eminent qualifications for the situation will greatly enhance the comfort of the young ladies confided to their care. Catalogues of the last year, containing the course of Instruction, Text-Books, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on addressing

RICH'D STERLING, A. M., Principal.
Greensboro', North Carolina.

June 19, 1854. 6*tLA

Lumberton Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the first day of August, under the care of James C. Davis, A. M. Mr. Davis has had considerable experience as a Teacher, and has under all circumstances given general satisfaction. The situation of the Academy is pleasant and healthful, and the morals of Lumberton are unsurpassed by any village throughout the country. Good Board can be had in the village from $8 50 to $9 per month, every thing furnished. Rates of Tuition $8, $10 and $12 per Session of five months.

EDMUND McQUEEN, Ch'n
of the Board of Trustees.

July 14, 1854. 14*3t
Carolinian copy.

☞ The Session of Robeson Institute commenced 3d of July, 1854. Rev. George Brown [illegible], a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, is Principal, and comes to us with letters of the highest recommendation both from Scotland and the State of New York. He is acquainted with the very best methods of teaching, and from his long experience and varied learning, we can recommend our School as [illegible] to none. The charge for classical scholars is $20; English $12, (with painting, drawing and embroidery $25;) Music $30; small children $6.

W. N. WHITTED, Sec'y.

July 15, 1854 14-4t

SMITHVILLE SCHOOL.

THE next Session of this School commences on the 10th of July.

Tuition, per Session of 20 weeks, $20. Board can be had convenient to the School-room. No deduction made for absence, unless in cases of protracted illness.

WM. B. LYNCH.

FARQUHARD SMITH, }
JNO. C. SMITH, } Managers.
WM. T. SMITH, }

July 1, 1854. 14-3tpd

LAND for Sale.

ON Saturday the 5th day of August next, I shall offer for sale at the Court House in Lumberton, a very valuable TRACT OF LAND lying on Lumber River and Bear Swamp, near the line of the contemplated Rail Road from Charlotte to Whiteville. It being the tract whereon Alfred Biggs now lives, containing 142 acres.

Title warranted as to all except 41 acres.

Also, two well-broke MULES, 3 years old.

Terms: Credit until 1st January next, at which time possession of the land will be given, payment required, and a deed executed. Possession of the Mules will be given at the time of the Sale.

Bonds with good security will be required.

R. E. TROY, Trustee.

June 28, 1854. 14*ts

NOTICE.

THE "Richmond M. Company" wish to employ a Superintendent to take charge of their Cotton Mills.

None need apply unless they are competent to keep the Machinery in repair, as well as to superintend the Spinning and Weaving Departments.

Application to be made early.

W. F. LEAK, Pres't.

Farmingham, Richmond co., N. C. }
July 10, 1854. } 14-6t

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or account will save cost by settling the same before the 15th of September next, as longer indulgence will not be given.

JOHN D. McNEILL.

July 10, 1854. 14-4tpd

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1854, on the 21st day of August next, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door, in Fayetteville, 2 LOTS in Lower Fayetteville, known as the Davis lots. Said Lots will be sold on a credit of six months, purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

July 10, 1854. 13-1swr*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 20, 1854.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—At the Stockholders' meeting in Hillsborough on the 13th inst., a resolution directing the negotiation of a loan of $1,000,000 for the completion and equipment of the road was passed. Messrs. Fries of Salem, Phifer of Concord, Morehead of Greensborough, and Saunders of Raleigh, were elected Directors by the Stockholders, and at a meeting of the Directors Gov. Morehead was re-elected President.

The Wilmington Journal "cannot understand [illegible] like" the Governor's re-election. We believe it is generally understood that the office was offered to sundry Democrats, but declined.

And so, after all, Gov. Reid's appointment of eight Locos and no Whig as Directors, has been unavailing, and the darling object of the leaders is unreflected! There was doubtless tribulation about the Executive office when the sad news was received!

WHO IS HE?—The North Carolinian exhorts its party friends to support "the strongest man" in the coming election for the Commons. The Carolinian's article, taking into consideration that each of the six claims to be "the strongest man", reminds us of the traveller who rode up to a house in which the heads of the family were engaged in a pugilistic encounter, and shouted out "who's the master of this house"? "That's the very point we are settling now," answered the woman, and at it they went again.

MUTUAL THANKSGIVING.—One of the Locofoco candidates for the Commons in this county, in his speech the other day, is said to have thanked God that *he* had never been charged with being a Whig." A Whig friend, with whom we heartily concur, remarks that it is certainly a matter for great and general thanksgiving.

BASE INGRATITUDE.—The Locofocos at Wilmington have issued a handbill and given it a wide circulation *out of town*, in which, in flaming capitals, they claim great credit for Mr. Ashe for the passage of the bill appropriating $140,000 for their Bar, and *cavilly omit all mention of or allusion to Mr. Badger!* Here is justice! Locofoco justice! Shall we say, Wilmington justice?

The North Carolinian thinks it the duty of North Carolinians to sustain Pierce because his services to them have estranged his party at home. We do not think that he has rendered any services to North Carolina calling for gratitude from its citizens. But let that pass. The Carolinian asks:

"Is it the part of men to stand by and see a benefactor overwhelmed and trodden under foot by reason of the benefits he has conferred upon them? Will southern men of any party acquiesce in the punishment of a man whose great offence has been that he has stood true to them?"

Suppose the Carolinian applies its remarks to Senator Badger. What man, President, Governor, Senator or Representative, has ever rendered a tithe of the service rendered to North Carolina by Mr. Badger? "Is it the part of men to stand by and see" such a man displaced to make room for such men as David S. Reid and Thomas L. Clingman?

CANDIDATES.

ANSON.—For the House of Commons, A. J. Dargan, Hugh A. Crawford, John Broadaway and Dr. W. L. Terry are candidates—all Whigs.

RICHMOND.—We understand that Col. W. L. Steele, Whig, is the only candidate for the House of Commons in Richmond county.

LOCOFOCO PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICE.—These so-called in conform that it is almost needless to point out the successive breeches of the creed, or [illegible] they call it. The latest instance [illegible] the River and Harbor bill in the [illegible] atives by a vote of 95 to 76, [illegible] a majority of upwards of 70 [illegible] just two to one. They have for [illegible] ed the people with the idea that [illegible] ecedly opposed to internal improvements by the general government. Yet here is a bill passed by them that proposes to expend between two and three millions of dollars in one year on internal improvements. Will they pretend that the works provided for in the bill are of a *National* character, and therefore right? As well might we apply to Congress to appropriate $100,000 to open the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers. That would be quite as National a work as fifty others for which this Locofoco House has appropriated large sums. Where, for instance, is the nationality of "improving the Hudson river, above and below Albany, New York," more than 150 miles from the sea, in the interior of the State of New York? But the Hudson is a good river compared with others that are made national by the bill. Anything appears to be national, in the opinion of a Locofoco member of Congress, that provides money for his own section; and nothing is national that don't.

Extract of a letter from Yadkin county.

"GENTLEMEN:—Please send me 1000 Bockery Tickets. We expect to give the old Wagoner a long and a strong pull in this county. The whole Whig party are pleased with and will support him. There are many Democrats who will do the same."

SAD ACCIDENT.—A youth named Matthew Penny, aged about 15, (his mother a widow,) was instantly killed on Tuesday last by falling from the attic of the Rockfish Factory, in this vicinity.

SHOCKING INSTANCES OF FALSEHOOD!—By one mail we received the Washington Union of *Sunday* last and the Wilmington Journal of Monday, each containing an article on the Clingman and Edney business, and each affording a most sad instance of the degradation to which the Locofoco press has arrived, when men who have some character in private life, deliberately set out to falsify *well known facts*, to effect a party purpose. It is a melancholy spectacle, thus to see newspapers which ought to be examples of uprightness and truth, which ought to be enlighteners of the public mind, deliberately perverting the truth, and filling the public mind with falsehood!

Each of those papers pretends to give a history of the Edney business. Each relies upon Edney's own letter, though his "facts," (as they call Edney's bald statements,) have been denied by Gen. Dockery, by Jas. T. Morehead, by John Baxter, by Edward Everett, *and by Edney himself*. These denials all go for nothing in the Union and the Journal. Nobody, according to them, is worthy of belief but Edney, and he only when he says something disparaging to the Whigs.

The following is the closing paragraph of the Union's long article:

"One peculiar feature of this affair is exhibited in Mr. Clingman's letter, printed in the Union of Thursday last; and that is, the acquittal of General Edney, for writing his so-called Fagg letter in 1852, in which he expressed himself warmly in favor of Mr. Clingman. It was for inditing and printing that letter that Stanly and others demanded that he should not be appointed charge d'affaires to Guatemala, and it was in reference to this very Fagg letter that Mr. Everett, Secretary of State, wrote officially to Gen. Edney, telling him that his appointment would be postponed until the Fagg letter was explained. It was explained, and Edney was appointed. Now, however, Mr. Everett comes forward, at a late hour, in a letter to Mr. Badger, and says this explanation had no bearing upon Mr. Edney's appointment—when the record shows, first, that Mr. Everett wanted the Fagg letter explained, and said emphatically that, in order to give time to have it explained, the consideration of the whole matter would be postponed; and second, that in a few days after this explanation Mr. Edney was appointed charge to Guatemala. Even when Edney went out of office, as another of Mr. Everett's published official letters shows, he, Everett, took pains to write Edney and tell him that his services as charge to Guatemala were only dispensed with because it was determined by the President to recommend the appointment of a full minister for Central America, in place of the chargeship held by Mr. Edney and that held by John Rodman Kerr, of Maryland! Both places were dispensed with on this ground, and no censure was attached to Mr. Edney for writing his Fagg letter."

It would be difficult to compress into so short a space a greater amount of falsehood than is contained in the above—falsehood that the Editor of the Union, if he ever read Mr. Everett's letters, (which he had published three days before and here relies on,) must have known to be such. Where, except in Edney's (or Clingman's) own letter do we find any thing about "the acquittal of Gen. Edney"? Where do we find that "Mr. Stanly and others demanded that he should not be appointed charge"? Where do we find that "a few days after this explanation Mr. Edney was appointed charge to Guatemala"? Where do we find that Mr. Everett wrote to Edney that "his services as charge were *only* dispensed with" for the reason stated by the Union?

The fact is, and Mr. Everett's letters published in the Union of Thursday last show it, that instead of being *appointed* a few days after his explanation, an appointment which he previously held was *revoked*" a few days after that explanation.

Edney was appointed, and his nomination confirmed by the Senate, in August 1852. He wrote the Fagg letter on the 22d Sept. 1852. Mr. Everett wrote to him on the 2d Feb'y 1853, offering him the opportunity, which he had asked for, to explain. The explanation was made on the 3d Feb'y 1853, and on the 16th Feb'y 1853 Mr. Everett wrote to Edney that his appointment "*is hereby* REVOKED." His "acquittal," of which the Union tells, was like that of the fellow whose case our friend Ham. Jones tells of, who, after a conviction for petty larceny and the receipt of 39 lashes therefor, informed his friends that he was "whipped and cleared."

So much for the Washington Union.

The Wilmington Journal starts by saying that Edney was "the quondam pet of the Whig delegation from North Carolina, through whose influence he got the appointment of consul to Pernambuco." *Did he?* Let us hear what Edney himself says, in "the Fagg letter," which will bear republication. [We will only premise that the letter, *unsealed*, was handed to Col Fagg by Clingman himself, who protested however, that "he did not know its contents." *Of course, not!*]

"LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 22, 1852.

"My Dear Sir: I am not ready to go home; I am arranging my Jack affairs, and will not reach home in time to see you before you go to Raleigh, and I desire to say to you as an *old and true friend*, that I want you to stand by Clingman for Senator. His friends elected you and every Whig member from the District, and the whole district delegation should vote for him if they reflect the will of their constituents; and no man can blame them, for it is well known if the West submit to the caucus movements of the Middle and Eastern members, that we will never elect any body. Clingman has more character and more mind, and more statesman's qualifications than any man or ten men in North Carolina; he has a national reputation that no man from the State ever had, and I beg of you to combine your efforts with his other friends, and act with *concert* at the *start* for him, and *never desert him*, and the day will be yours. *Curse* those middle and eastern men, they think you and I, and all our men *must just do as they say*, and as soon as you get there a caucus will be proposed, the *effect of which is to shut your months forever* and give all the benefits arising from it. The days and the hours have arrived when Western men must stand by their own rights and their own *men*. Can any man in North Carolina *blame* our Western men for standing by a Western man, particularly when he is the *strongest* man in his *own district*? If the central men had ever *acted* with any *liberality towards* our *men*, there would be some reason for our going into caucus; as they *never have*, there is no reason, *no, none*, and I trust in God our men *never will again* fall willing *victims* to their *base duplicity*.

"Fagg, you are a sensible and fair minded man, and I only suggest these things that you may take advantage of our rights at the *on set*; otherwise "*all is lost*."

"I desire further to say to you, that if Clingman be made Senator, he can get any office for you that you desire, whether the Whig or Democrats are in power; he has gotten me the one I hold, and I only suggest this, that you may be apprised of his ability to *serve* his friends in the *hour of need*, and I further thought it might be pleasant for you to have a lucrative office for a year or two, or perhaps take his place in Congress. *All* this is *between* us, and I beg of you as my *friend to heed what I have said*.

"B. M. EDNEY.

"N. B. Well, Fagg, I am sorry that I shall not be able to be at Raleigh; I fully designed being there, but am sadly disappointed. I would to God I could have been to have contributed to pay Clingman a debt of gratitude higher than any I ever owed to any living man, or *ever will*; he is the truest and best friend God ever made, and when you trust him and sound him you will find him so.

"If we meet no more, God bless you my dear fellow, and I pray you may always prosper and be happy; and if you intend to do me a favor which I will always love you for, stand by Clingman till death or *victory*. God bless you forever. B. M EDNEY."

It is undoubtedly true, that some Whig members gave Edney a recommendation to the President, but when they found out, by the Fagg letter, and the Carroll pension fraud, what sort of a man he was, they "revoked" their recommendation, and asked that his appointment might be recalled. In this they differ from the Locofoco members, who keep Forney in a high office in spite of, (or in consequence of,) notorious acts that degrade him in the opinion of all honest men.

The Journal does not think that Gen. Dockery offered to give Edney any of his own money to induce him to come to the mountains and take the stump for Scott and Graham: "He's not one of the giving kind," says the Journal. Not for such a purpose, we are free to admit. He gives liberally to the cause of Education, of Religion, of charity to the poor;—but not to Gen. Edney. The sneer of the Journal will not hurt Gen. Dockery.

It is not worth while to follow the Journal through its long article, which is alike distinguished for direct misstatements and for suppression of truth.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD.—The Washington Union of the 11th says:

"*An Ungrateful Southern Whig.*—In the animated contest now going on in North Carolina, the Fayetteville Observer insists that President Pierce ought not to be sustained by the people of that State, because his fidelity to the constitutional rights of the South has induced the formation of a coalition amongst anti-slavery men in New Hampshire which has defeated the election of senators to Congress favorable to the administration. We hope there are few Whigs in any southern State capable of relying for party success on such a position," &c., &c.

The Observer has never insisted upon any thing of the kind. We have seen no evidence of the President's "fidelity" to the South, and we have seen much to destroy all confidence in his fidelity to anybody. His course since his inauguration has done more to strengthen the abolitionists than all the efforts of all the rampant abolitionists in the country. His advocacy of the Nebraska Bill, so far from showing "fidelity" to the South, is only another evidence of his utter unworthiness of trust. To use his own words, he supported it because he thought it "a proposition in favor of freedom, and if it should pass not another slave State would come into the Union."

If *any* Southern Whig is "grateful" to President Pierce, he must be "thankful for small favors."

As for the distribution of the Public Lands, everybody that is not egregiously fooled, knows that that issue has no sort of practical value or meaning in connection with the present canvass in North Carolina. General Dockery knows as well as anybody, that it could not pass Congress, nor receive the sanction of the President. General Dockery knew the truth about this matter in Congress, and he knows it now. While in Congress—the body that has jurisdiction of such matters—he let them alone; but when he starts for Governor, he makes out of them a hobby to get votes. What are we to think of his sincerity?

Wilmington Journal.

One rarely sees so many misstatements in so short a space in the Wilmington Journal even. The Journal knows very well that distribution *is* a practical issue in this election, because upon its result depends two votes in the U. S. Senate for or against distribution, as the Legislature is Whig or Locofoco. The Journal knows very well that a bill distributing a portion of the lands among *all* the States could pass Congress, because such a bill has actually passed during the present session. And finally, the Journal knows very well that whilst in Congress Gen. Dockery *did* support such a bill, Bennett's land bill, and that it passed the House by a large majority.

ANOTHER FRAUD.—Edward Crane, President of the Vermont Central Rail Road, has resigned his office, in consequence of the discovery that he had fraudulently over-issued 8000 shares of the stock of that company.

The Japan Treaty has been unanimously ratified by the Senate.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—*Insurrection in Spain.*—The Franklin steamship in coming in to New York, on Monday last, ran ashore in a fog on Jersey Island Beach. Passengers, 140 in all, saved. The ship will probably be gotten off.

Her mails are to the 5th inst. Flour had fallen from 1s. to 2s. Corn market dull. Cotton unchanged; business moderate. Consols 93¾.

LATER.—The Niagara brings dates to the 9th.

A further decline of 6d in flour.

The Czar returns a courteous but evasive reply to Austria, professing a willingness to evacuate the Principalities when the Allies evacuate Turkey, and insists in the meantime on retaining Moldavia.

The Austrians have begun to enter Wallachia.

More French troops are embarking at Cherbourg.

Admiral Napier has formed a line of battle before Cronstadt, and exchanged shots, but nothing decisive has yet been done.

There has been some fighting at Sebastopol between eight Russian and three British steamers, in which the latter were damaged.

Commandant Sinistria fell on the rear guard of the Russians and had a battle lasting two days, in which 2,000 were killed, when they retreated.

The Turks have been disastrously defeated in Asia, and 2,000 killed.

The insurrection in Spain is formidable, and the insurgents maintain themselves, notwithstanding the battle near Madrid.

817 deaths occurred in New York last week, of which 147 were by cholera. There is something of a panic in the city about the cholera. But few strangers are arriving, and the hotels doing but little business.

In Boston, 111 deaths during the week, 31 of cholera.

In Philadelphia, 413 deaths, 69 of cholera.

The Board of Health of Washington City deny that there is any cholera in that city.

It is admitted that it prevails to a slight extent in Richmond, Va.

In St. Louis, the deaths for the week ending the 10th were 505, of which 236 by cholera.

Aerial Mortality.—On the last up trip of the propeller Oriental (says the Buffalo Express) a large number of Norwegian emigrants were on board, among whom the ship fever suddenly broke out, and before the trip was ended carried off about fifty of them. They had endured a long and tedious journey from their fatherland, the confinement of closely packed cars overland, and were fully prepared for the incursions of a disease which is never satisfied with a few. The deaths occurred principally on Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.

Eight of the Boston rioters have been indicted. The day of trial is not yet fixed.

County Court has been in session here the present week. On Tuesday Col. Joseph P. Jones was elected County Solicitor, in place of Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., resigned.—*Wadesborough Star.*

A block of stone was received the other day from the North, for the use of the new jail now being erected here, nearly in the centre of which (the block, not the jail) was the representation of a snake with quite a voluminous curl of tail. It is decidedly a curiosity; and numbers have been down to the wharf inspecting it; among them our special Geologist, who, after a minute examination, states that there can be no doubt that it is a petrified snake; (it stands out boldly and distinctly,) that years and years must have elapsed to bring about this result; and that he thinks there is great probability that this snake is the very fellow that tempted mother Eve in the garden; judging by the insinuating curl of his tail.—*Wil. Herald.*

Wanted, by a gentleman who is collecting a cabinet of curiosities, a lock of the hair, or an eye-tooth of the man who discovered that Davy Reid was a *statesman* and Mr. Badger wasn't. If this greater discoverer than Columbus, cannot spare these tokens of remembrance, he would confer a favor by sending his daguerreotype. But, *some* memento, our friend of the curiosity shop says, he *must* have.—*Wil. Herald.*

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Tuesday night last, very suddenly, Mrs. MARGARETTA M. McNEILL, wife of Rev. Geo. McNeill, Jr., and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gilbert, formerly President of Newark College, Delaware, aged 27 years.

Mrs. McNeill was endowed with those natural qualities, which were calculated to win the regard of all who knew her. Wherever she was intimately known she was much beloved.

A child of the covenant, she was trained betimes by her pious parents to know her duty. Divine grace wrought with parental assiduity, and she became early impressed with a sense of her obligation to devote herself to her Saviour's service by a public profession of religion. Possessed of excellent intellectual powers, she diligently cultivated them. These, accompanied by unusual energy of determination, fitted her to be a helpmeet to a husband, whose first labors and self denials in the ministry, were to be found in a place where no church of their denomination existed. And well did she fulfil every duty required of her, giving promise that she would be an acceptable "Pastor's wife" anywhere. In Ashboro', her works will continue to praise her. And had she lived to find a home in another field to which her husband had been called, there is no doubt that the change would have only made her the more useful. But God's ways are not ours. It has pleased the Disposer of events to take her away in youth, with her loved companion absent, and without a moment's warning,—leaving an afflicted husband and two small children to mourn their irreparable loss. May He, who is the God of consolation, temper the affliction, and by the tokens of His favor bestowed upon his servant, cause him to say, it is good for me that I have been afflicted. AMICUS.

In this vicinity, last evening, JOHN HUBBARD, son of A. E. and M. B. Hall, aged 13 months and 19 days. The Funeral will take place from his father's residence on Hay Mount, this afternoon, 20th inst., at 5 o'clock.

In Pitt county, on the 28th ult., Mrs. LUCY OLIVIA GRIMES, wife of Bryan Grimes, Esq., and daughter of the late John G. Blount, of Washington, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line.—July 19.—Str Chatham, and boat Cumberland, with freight for Elkin Co, Barnham & Tomlin, J M Worth & Co, E Benbow, J Shelby, G W Williams & Co, Bunham & Haugh, Gardner & Co, H L Myrover & Co, Earnhardt, Hix & Co, Silver Hill Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Jerrall & Albertson, E Belo, A H Marsh, J O Holt.

Lutterloh & Co.'s Line.—July 19—Str. Fanny Lutterloh with freight and Passengers.

Orrell's Line.—July 20.—Str. Sun with Passengers and freight.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 16.—Schr. Henry Atkins from Cardenas. 17.—Brig Frank from New York; Schrs. Ellen Randall from Little River, E. L. B. Wales from New York, H. P. Russell, from Baltimore, Mary Jane from Philad. July 19.—Schrs Mary, and Iowa fm Hyde, Dolphin fm Newbern.

THE TYRANT OF THE SAND-HILLS

This, says the Democrat, is the unenviable title by which Gen. Dockery is known amongst his neighbors. Now, all we have to say to this charge is, that Gen. Dockery's neighbors, who, we suppose, are as free as men usually are in this country, somehow or other are very fond of the petty tyrant that lords it over them. Never was tyrant so beloved by his subjects as "the tyrant of the sand hills." Look at the facts.

There is an election precinct at Gen. Dockery's house, where his neighbors, those among whom he spends his every-day life, cast their votes. *Gen. Dockery, when he is a candidate, gets every vote polled at that precinct.* The record will show this—we have it by us now. But this is not all. The people of Richmond never fail to give him a vote of some 700 against 60—and this overwhelming majority has been kept up for twenty years. Nor is this all. In the whole Pee Dee country, Gen. Dockery's name is a tower of strength. No man can compete with him for popular favor. So it appears that this "tyrant of the sand-hills," for a quarter of a century, has been sustained with almost unparalleled unanimity, whether at home among his next door neighbors, or among the people of his native county or the district of country in which he resides. *Gen. Dockery has never been beaten for any office, and he has never asked office but from the people.* He comes before the freemen of the State sealed with the uniform approbation of those who have known him best and known him longest. In view of such facts, let the *Democrat* remember that abusive epithets can do the Pee Dee Farmer no sort of harm.

Will the *Democrat* tell us something of Mr. Bragg's popularity in Northampton? Whether it be owing to his tyranny or aristocratic pretensions, or what else, we do not know—but we have heard that in 1846, Mr. Bragg was repudiated by his own county-men, while other Democrats could be and were elected from the same county.—*Charlotte Whig.*

It is thought that the *Standard*, after the election is over, and the State has gone Whig, will abandon politics, and publish *a funny paper*—something like Punch for instance. Its articles have been excessively amusing of late; particularly one in the last number wherein it compares Gov. Reid and Clingman with Senator Badger; and makes these brilliant luminaries fully as "smart" as the Senator, if not more so. We hav'nt enjoyed a joke so much in a long time. It is in Punch's best style.

"Governor Reid and Mr. Clingman *are* statesmen. Mr Clingman's powers of analysis are stronger than those of Mr. Badger—he reasons more connectedly than Mr. B. does—he is better acquainted with the nature of our government, entertains sounder views as to its objects and the limits of its powers, and he sustains himself with more force and success as a public man than Mr. Badger has ever shown himself capable of doing. Gov. Reid has reason—Mr Badger has imagination; Gov. Reid grasps ideas, and forms a judgment which is seldom at fault—Mr. Badger deals often in the illusory, and is, more or less unsustained in his opinions by the events with reference to which these opinions are formed; Gov. Reid is discreet and wise—Mr. Badger is cautious, artificial, and rarely up with the requirements or temper of the times; Mr. Badger is the meteor, which coruscates and dazzles—Gov. Reid, by his actions and the manifestations of his mind, is like the steady beams of the sun which dispense light and at the same time give life to what they touch."

It is to be hoped that Gov. Reid (this idea is not ours) will keep in-doors; for it is hot enough already. One "sun" is quite sufficient.

We think if the *Standard* concludes to publish the funny paper as intimated, it will make its everlasting fortune.—*Wil. Herald.*

WHERE A MAN'S HEART IS THERE WILL BE HIS PURSE.

Judged by this rule, and everybody will admit it truth, what heart has the locofoco candidate for Governor, Thomas Bragg, in the internal improvements of the State? He has lived at Jackson for the last twenty years. Within that time there have sprung up within fifteen or twenty miles of him, the following Railroads: The Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad, the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, the Halifax and Weldon Railroad, the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. Neither in the outset, when they were in their infancy, did Mr. Bragg venture for them or any one of them, one dollar; nor, in their severe struggles afterwards, did he even encourage them or any one of them by any private act, and in all his public conduct, he has done everything to turn their misfortunes to party ends. In the legislative counsels, he gave them never a helping hand, and in a county where he has pocketed a fortune in the practice of law, he has spent as much time and breath in exposing the Whigs for being especial friends of internal improvements, as if spent in attending to lawsuits, would have given him ten shares of stock.

Now we would ask the friends of internal improvement everywhere, if a young man, located as Mr Bragg was, encouraged as he has been by the example of others, many of whom were men of small education and limited means, enlightened and informed as he was by the success of such measures abroad, educated as he was, and associated with liberal and educated men as he was, we say, we ask every man if Mr. Bragg, with all these noble stimulants to aid the cause of internal improvements, not only did not subscribe one cent, but denounced the State aid which public spirited citizens had given and sought to give it in the hour of its greatest adversity, how can any reliance be placed on his professions now? We ask this, and for ourselves we know that, with the friends of Internal Improvement who know his antecedents, he is deemed not only utterly untrustworthy, but sunk in esteem by the hypocrisy of his position.—*Raleigh Star.*

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

MCARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entirely new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

THE SPRINGS OF FLORIDA

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes:

The springs of Florida are indeed among its most peculiar and attractive features. The Orange and the Silver Springs, in the eastern part of the State, one of them surrounded with an orange forest and the other possessing the magic property of giving a white coating to the turtles and alligators that live in it, would repay the lover of nature for a long pilgrimage; but Wakulla Fountain surpasses them in every particular, and will hereafter live in my memory with the Saguenay River, Niagara Falls, the Mammoth Cave, and Tallulah Chasm. An adequate idea of this mammoth spring could never be given by pen or pencil; but when once seen, on a bright calm day, must ever after be a thing to dream about and love. It is the fountain head of a river which is twenty miles long, empties into the Gulf of Mexico, and is of sufficient volume to float a steamboat, if such an affair had yet dared to penetrate this solemn wilderness. It wells up in the very heart of a dense cypress swamp, is nearly round in shape, measures some four hundred feet in diameter, and is in depth about one hundred and fifty feet, having at its bottom an immense horizontal chasm, with a dark portal, from one side of which looms up a limestone cliff, the summit of which is itself nearly fifty feet beneath the spectator who gazes upon it from the sides of a tiny boat. The water thereof is so astonishingly clear that even a pin can be seen on the bottom in the deepest places, and of course every animate and inanimate object which it contains is fully exposed to view. The apparent color of the water from the shore is greenish, but as you look perpendicularly into it it is colorless as air, and the sensation of floating upon it is that of being suspended in a balloon; and the water is so attractive that when the sun shines brilliantly every object you see is enveloped in the most fascinating prismatic hues. It contains a great variety of serpent-like plants, and its mossy-looking bottoms resemble the finest carpet, with white ground and fantastic figures of every possible color. It abounds in fish, both large and small, among which I recognised the black bass, the sea mullet and red fish, the bream, the sucker, the chub, and the shiner; and it seems to me that I can now recall every individual to mind as a personal acquaintance. They at times made the surface of the water alive with their gambols; they swam about their beautiful home in schools and singly, some of them watching our boat with curious looks, and others perfectly indifferent to our presence or movements. On dropping a sixpence into the water a couple of them followed it in its zigzag course to the bottom, pushed it with their snouts, and then scornfully turned tail upon it; and it was a most novel and interesting sight to see an occasional fellow floating gently up the sides of the cliff, from the deep chasm below, as if himself astonished that such fine scenery should exist so far under the surface of his native element. It was also very strange to witness the shadow which our little boat cast upon the bottom, which seemed to be refreshing to some of the fish that floated into it, but was not liked apparently by the alligators and huge turtles that went crawling along their submarine highway. A rim of rankest grasses and lilies surrounds the entire fountain, and at the foot of the numerous and gigantic cypress trees, all heavy with moss and heavily laden with vines which hang over the water, were the nests of innumerable water birds, such as the crane, the duck, and the bittern, whose screaming voices conspired to give a most wild and desolate aspect to the scene. Were it not a desecration to do so in such a fairy-like place, fishing with a fly in Wakulla Fountain for black bass and bream would be superb; and were it not for the developments of science, we might imagine that the mammoth bones which were found in the spring of 1850 were the remains of some primeval angler who had been killed for daring to disturb its beautiful inhabitants. It has been discovered, however, that the relics in question were the fossil bones of the great mastodon, and those who have a taste for such matters can be gratified with a sight of the remains of the Wakulla monster by visiting the museum of Philadelphia, where they were deposited by George S. King, Esq. of Florida.

That the ancient Seminoles should have attached a legend to this brightest spot in their domain was quite natural. Old men told it to their children at the twilight hour, under their broad palmetto trees. At night, said they in substance, may be seen around the shores and on the bottom of the fountain tiny fairy creatures, sporting and bathing in noiseless glee; but at midnight, when the moon is at its full, there appears upon the water a gigantic warrior, sitting in a stone canoe with a copper paddle in his hand, from whose presence the fairies affrighted flee away, leaving, as the last object seen in the darkness of a cloud, the spectre warrior alone in his canoe, which seems anchored and immoveable.

The same correspondent writes:

After leaving Alligator our route still continued through pine woods and over a level sandy road. As before, log cabins were few and far between, and the only objects that helped to relieve the monotony of the journey, by way of suggesting thought, were the Gophar and Salamander hillocks, which are from one to three feet high and cover the whole country, and the lime-sinks, which are also very numerous. The gophar is a species of hard-shelled turtle, considered, by those accustomed to them, good eating; and the salamander is a variety of the burrowing or pouched rat; which derives its name from the circumstance that it is in the habit of running over the ground while still warm after a recent burning of the woods. The lime-sinks alluded to are among the more striking natural wonders of Florida. They occur in the dense woods, in groups, and isolated localities, and consist of perfectly circular basins, gathering to a point as they sink below the surface, and some of them are so deep as to bring the tops of large trees on a level with the eye of the spectator. They usually contain a small quantity of lime-stone water, and are affected by the freshets in the neighboring rivers. Living in their vicinity is considered unhealthy, and they are accounted for upon the supposition that they are a mere sinking of the earth, caused by the porous quality of the earthy formations in this region. It is, indeed, believed by some that immense subterranean passages underlie the whole of Florida. The sinks in question would seem to prove this theory, and a more striking proof is derived from the fact that there are many localities in the State where the jumping of a single man will cause the earth to sway or undulate like the surface of a thinly frozen lake. The person who acted as our coachman from Alligator to the Suwannee river was quite intelligent, and some of his conversation proved him to be well acquainted with men and things in Florida. He congratulated us upon our escape from Eastern Florida, the land of 'hog and hominy,' and upon our speedy entrance into Middle Florida, which he denominated the land of "sowins and chickens." The term *sowins* we found to be an abbreviation of *sourings*, which is a dish of pounded corn made sour by baking in the sun, and usually served up with a *gophar-steak*, than which, nothing but India-rubber can be more tough and elastic. By way of illustrating the sometime effect of this food upon strangers, he mentioned the following circumstance:

A solitary horseman, as Mr. James would say, was on his way through the pine country of this region. Having spent a night in a cabin, where he could procure nothing for his horse but corn husks, and been himself regaled at breakfast by some sourings and gopher steak, the former dish turned his stomach and made him sick, while the latter resisted all his masticating efforts to the very last, and so he continued his journey. He travelled some thirty miles further, and at nightfall pulled up before another cabin. He asked if he could get a night's lodging and something to eat; to which the good woman replied, "Yes, if you can put up with 'sich as it is.'" Sowins and gophar were again placed before him; but he slept soundly and was off before daylight the next morning. As night came on again he made another appeal for food, and "sich as it is" rang again in his ears upon which he frantically mounted his half-furnished steed, exclaiming, "It won't do; I tried 'sich as it is' at the last house and couldn't eat it no how." And thus, by the dim light of a new moon, and looking the picture of famine, he changed his course of travel to the nearest boundary line of the State, and was never more seen in these parts. As to the "*chickens*" of Florida, I know not that they differ materially from the chickens of other lands; but the rapidity with which they are here placed upon the table is truly astonishing; for the same individual which may have awakened you at dawn with his crowing will not unlikely be placed before you at breakfast, floating in the fat of his old companion the pig. As in New England a broiled chicken is looked upon as a thing to be talked of, both before and after its enjoyment, so in some parts of Florida is a fried chicken considered appropriate food for only the more neatly dressed of travellers, and they are therefore generally reserved for the preachers. And it is said that when a genteel looking person approaches the house the chickens shriek for the woods," having so often seen the necks of their fellows wrung off after such an arrival. Would not, therefore a Florida chicken, on account of its intelligence, if properly introduced, be considered as great a curiosity as the uncouth Shanghai or Chittagong, which now beat the palm in our Northern hemeries?

Guano on Small Grains.—We have experimented fully and fairly with guano on small grain crops the present season. Our first application was to rye. We plowed up an exhausted hill-side which was so scarred with gullies, that the front pair of mules in a team of four would be jumping one ditch whilst those behind were leaping over another. Two plowings made the old hill sightly and in a situation to receive a dressing of two hundred pounds of guano to the acre, which we plowed in with the seed. The portion without guano, which we left to test the application, produced rye not exceeding two feet high, whilst the rest of the land yielded a very heavy crop of grain on stalk six feet high, which stood very thick upon the soil. We made an application of one hundred and fifty pounds per acre to our entire wheat crop, leaving small portions to which it was not applied, to test its efficacy. On the latter, the wheat was indifferent, whilst the rest has yielded a remarkably fine crop of grain, which is plumper and heavier than any we have ever grown. On oats, of both spring and fall sowing, it has shown its value to a satisfactory degree.

It is on the oat crop that its fertilizing effects are the most apparent, and we think the spring sowing somewhat the best, as the other was perhaps injured by the severe frosts. The seasons, it is true, have been favorable to the growth of small grain crops, but we give our endorsement from the perceptible difference on land of equal productive capacity and of similar preparation of soil which was, and was not fertilized with guano. It is our candid opinion that one hundred pounds of the best quality of guano and five bushels of finely pulverized charcoal, thoroughly intermixed, applied to each acre of oats, wheat, rye or barley, on ordinary land, well prepared by thorough and deep plowings to receive the seed, will generally double the crops. We are convinced, from experiment, that pulverized charcoal, for all but leguminous crops or turnips, is the best mixer we can use for guano. For the latter crops, plaster is a most valuable ailment to guano.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

Cotton Seed Oil.—Mr. Shepherd of this city, has made a successful experiment in producing oil, by compression, from cotton seed. At the present moment he has suspended operations with a view to obtaining such machinery as his experience has proven necessary to the profitable manufacture of the oil. This novel source of wealth from an article not only deemed worthless, heretofore, but rather regarded by the planters as an incumbrance, bids fair to answer the most sanguine expectations of those who suggested it. One hundred pounds of seed yields from twelve to fifteen pounds of oil, which, when properly clarified, is equal to sweet oil, for machinery, and is superior to ordinary lamp oil, while it can be sold at one-half or one-third of the cost of either.

Mr. S. has a quantity of this oil on hand, which, notwithstanding its impurities, in consequence of the want of the necessary apparatus for clarification, yields a brilliant light in the ordinary solar lamp. Another source of income from this business is the cake formed of the seed, when the oil is pressed out. It is valuable for feeding hogs and other farm stock, and will become an article of export for this purpose.

The philosopher's stone that would turn the most valueless metals into gold, would not, we opine, more surprise some of our old planters, than this simple discovery, that cotton seed—the most worthless trash that annoys the cotton grower—should be almost as valuable as the lint he takes so much pains with.—*Galveston Journal.*

The Lust for Pelf.—Speaking with reference to some of the events connected with the financial troubles in that city, the Newark Advertiser remarks as follows:

"One thing is clear as the sun, that the absorbing ambition to seize the glittering prize of gold was never before so prolific a root of evil as it is now. We do not know which is working the greater mischief among us, the lust for political power or the lust for pelf. When you come to add to this burning appetite in so many men the powerful, almost supernatural energy communicated to it by the vicious taste and demands of families for luxury, show, and extravagance to rival other families and win an absurd distinction, founded upon nothing better than money, it is not difficult to account for many of those astounding falls from virtue and high moral position, and their accompanying defalcations, which occasionally convulse society."

Shanghais.—A gentleman owning a plantation on James river bought three years ago three Tri's Shanghai chickens for $75. The year afterwards he sold enough to repay him thrice his outlay.—The third year (the present) he finds himself owner of 2,500 hens. From these he sells $30 worth of eggs per week, and all the young roosters at 37½ cents apiece as soon as they get large enough to eat. His aggregate receipt for eggs alone will be $1,500 per annum.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Two young ladies, daughters of Mr. Howe of Boston, were killed at Danvers on Monday last, while attempting to cross the rail road in a wagon.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The condition of this country now, in a political view, is a painful contrast with what it was two years ago. A Whig Administration had then ended the destinies of the country for nearly four years. It came into power surrounded by all the strife and conflict of sectional feeling in which the preceding Democratic Administration had left the country. The history of that conflict is well known to our readers. During the term of Mr. Fillmore's Administration the storm was allayed, and peace and quiet restored to the country. But in the late Presidential contest the slavery agitation was again renewed by our political opponents. It was made the test question in that election. The candidate of the Whig party was represented throughout the South as the embodiment of Abolition and anti-slavery sentiment, while on the other hand, it was represented that the salvation of the Republic depended upon the election of General Franklin Pierce to the Presidency.

Well, they succeeded in elevating this New Hampshire patriot to the Presidential chair, and what is the condition of the country now—eight months only after he has assumed the reins of Government? Where is that peace and quiet that fraternal affection between the North and South—that full and lasting restoration of harmonious feeling—that respect for the Constitution and obedience to the laws of the Federal Government, which were all to follow as the inevitable results of his election? We look in vain for them. On the contrary we have a worse state of affairs existing now than were ever known to exist in the whole previous history of the country. We have gotten back to all the dangerous elements of political discord that were brought upon the country by Mr. Polk's Administration, and which are now attended with far more disastrous consequences. Truly, the American people improved their political condition amazingly, when on the 4th of March 1853, they exchanged the Administration of Millard Fillmore for that of Franklin Pierce.

How sadly have they been disappointed in the hope they had formed of bettering the condition of the country. Not one single instance can they cite but in which it appears that they have been worsted. The party by which Gen. Pierce was elected promised the public, at least, if they did not promise themselves, that sectional feeling should be allayed—that fanaticism should be put down—that the Constitution and Laws should reign supreme, and that from the 4th of March 1853, an era of friendship and brotherly love should be established, extending from one end of the Union to the other. This new Administration was inaugurated under the most auspicious circumstances to carry out these promises, and how did it see proper to undertake to fulfil the high expectations that had been pledged for it? How far has it done so? No sooner was it installed in power, than Factionists, Free-Soilers and Abolitionists, at the North, together with Disunionists and Secessionists at the South, were selected for filling the offices of the Government. The more conservative men of both wings of the party were repudiated.

The consequence is, that factionists have become more arrogant in their demands for carrying out their purposes. The Abolitionists have grown fat upon the Federal spoils received at the hands of this Administration, and are now able to carry the day in elections at the North, where, before, they were powerless. A great anti-slavery party is being formed at the North, which bids fair to sweep everything before it. The South have been driven into a position of self-defence, which threatens the ultimate necessity of their secession from the Union. Disorder and confusion exists where before harmony and good feeling reigned. These are some of the fruits of the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency; and what it is to end in every true patriot of the country must view with fearful apprehension.

Richmond Whig.

The New York *Tribune* is discussing the question of the abundance and scarcity of money.—It draws a picture of the times, and traces the causes of them to the errors of such presses as the London *Times* and *Journal of Commerce*. About the scarcity of money, it says:

"Why is it scarce? For an answer to this question we beg to refer him to the following statement, furnished by a document recently submitted to the British Parliament of the exports from Great Britain to this country in the past few years:

1847	£10,941,161	1851	£11,962,976
1848	9,564,909	1852	17,567,732
1849	11,971,128	1853	23,058,427
1850	11,854,561		

Seven years since we imported cloth, iron and other commodities from that country to the extent of fifty millions of dollars. We then imported gold, and money was cheap. Two years since the quantity rose to seventy millions and last year it was almost a hundred and fifteen millions, requiring all the gold yielded by California and so much more, that in default of being able to supply it, we sent millions upon millions of dollars worth of certificates that we were in debt to our English consumers, and would at some future time, perhaps, discharge the debt. What is the consequence? With the mines of California in our possession money has become unattainable except by men who are rich enough to give securities of the most undoubted character, and even they are required to pay enormous interest. Mortgages are being called in and property about to be forced upon the market. Railroads are stopped, and houses and mills are ceasing to be built; and men that a year since could have had it at any moment, are anxiously seeking for employment and unable to obtain it."

The Louisville *Courier* says that insurance to the amount of $114,000 had been effected upon the property that was recently destroyed by fire in that city. The disaster is attributed to a segar thrown on a pile of straw, or the spontaneous combustion of some closely packed straw.

Novel Way to Kill Fleas.—A certain academy in Clarke county, Mississippi, had been the resort of a parcel of hogs, under whose structure they took shelter from inclement weather. In the course of time the *fleas* became very numerous, and so annoyed the students as to cause the teacher to call together the trustees to devise ways and means to get clear of this troublesome vermin. After consulting upon the matter the most *sure* means to rid the place of the fleas was thought to be *burning* them up. Accordingly a large quantity of pine straw was collected and spread round and under the house, and set on fire. In a short time every flea that there inhabited, as is supposed by those who were present, was consumed in the flames, or made their way off so badly scared as never to return to the scene of so dreadful havoc. While all this was going on, and such a general destruction being made among the fleas, the flames might have been seen making their way through the roof of the academy, and in less than one half-hour the entire house had fallen a prey to the devouring element, with books and everything appertaining thereto. If any of our readers are annoyed by fleas we recommend the above as a sure and effectual means to get clear of them. The above was stated to us as being literally true.—*Alabama Standard.*

The Great Scheme of Profligacy.—We were pained to hear from the Capitol last evening that strong fears were entertained of the eventual passage by that body of the vast scheme for squandering the entire public domain, gilded with the taking title of the "*Homestead Bill*." The vaticinations of the most intelligent newspaper correspondents had led us to hope for a different result. Thus at one fell swoop will be annihilated for all national purposes a heritage vast almost beyond the power of computation, and a perennial source of revenue for public exigencies such a one people ever before possessed. And, in the name of common sense, for what? To depopulate the old States, and, by a delusive boon, tempt hundreds of thousands to their ruin? Or to draw to our shores the poverty and crime of every clime and kingdom of the Old World? Every body has heard of the boy who cut open the goose that laid a golden egg every day, but we have never heard that the wisdom of the act has been particularly admired. What will history say of an act which rashly destroys the source of a thousand golden eggs a day through a hundred years to come?—*Nat Int*

"Loud Plaudits."—Under this head the Richmond Enquirer copies, with apparent approbation, a severe article from the Charleston Mercury, denouncing the bill passed by the House of Representatives granting alternate sections of public lands to the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad.

The same article denounces with great warmth the Homestead Bill now pending in the Senate, and concurs in the opinion of some Senators that its passage will "warm into existence a new spirit of Native Americanism."

The Alexandria Gazette taunts the Southern Democracy after the following fashion, which ought certainly to annoy the *Enquirer*, if any thing could:

"We observe that the Administration papers in the South have nothing whatever to say of the passage of the River and Harbor bill, by the Democratic House of Representatives—coming in with seventy majority—and very quietly acquiesce in the policy, which, in certain localities, is, before the Presidential election, so roundly denounced. Mr. Keitt, of S. C., called out, very lustily, the other day, for a reduction of the Tariff—another matter, in certain quarters, much talked of, about the time that the people are to vote for a President. But Mr. Keitt calls upon this Democratic Congress in vain. And so, of other things. *To power* is a very different thing, from *out of power*. The people are gradually seeing all this. They will never again be blinded by *party*, as they have been in years past."

Hon. Stephen A. ——.—John Wentworth, member of Congress from Illinois, says: "Washington, with all its beauty, is a heartless, wicked place. It is one great gambling den, where the stakes are offices, and the players legislators;—everybody says that everybody are rascals and knaves, and everybody acts as if he believed what everybody says was true."

From the Chicago (Ill.) Free West, of July 6.

MORTALITY ON THE WESTERN RAILROADS.

We are informed by an eye-witness that the emigrant train on the Northern Indiana and Michigan Southern Railroad, which arrived from the East on Thursday afternoon, brought in six bodies of emigrants that died during the passage and that there were several more that were past recovery, to the number of twelve or fifteen. None of those, it was presumed, died of cholera, but from exhaustion and debility, and the want of proper food and water during the long voyage they had just past. Our informant stated that on the arrival of the cars at the depot he saw several of the passengers rush to the ditch at the side of the track, and with the palms of their hands scoop up and drink the putrid green water that was there almost boiling in the sun. We are also informed from another source that the emigrant cars during the hot weather frequently arrive at our depots crowded so that at least one-third of the passengers cannot get seats; and are so packed in that in many instances suffocation is unavoidable, and the cars are not properly supplied with water and such accommodations as these trains require; and the instance we have alluded to, of the passengers leaving the cars on their arrival and drinking the heated and putrid water of the ditch, is good evidence that there was a lack of water on that train at least; and that so many died on one train seems to indicate a want of accommodation somewhere.

The Journal of Commerce relates the following, regarding the transactions between Schuyler and Kyle, in the over issues of New Haven and Harlem stocks:

"The duty of transfering Harlem stock, although imposed upon the President and Mr. Kyle, was in practice performed so far as the President is concerned, only nominally, and by Mr. Kyle actually. The two roads were managed in this respect in complete defiance of an obvious principle, and both were defrauded. In practice there were no checks. It is stated that Mr. Schuyler, fearing that his forgeries might be observed, went with a lot of his spurious New Haven stock to Mr. Kyle, who supposed it genuine, to obtain the preferred stock of the Harlem road, alleging that the market was weak for New Haven and he preferred to keep it from the street; and that Mr. Kyle immediately created spurious stock of his road, and made the desired exchange with Mr. Schuyler, who supposed it genuine. Both, it is said, were operating in the same manner, in ignorance of each other's acts. The secret exultation of each, as he grasped what he supposed was genuine for what he knew was bad, both meeting at the same counter and conducting this 'fair business transaction' face to face was a scene which will never be repeated in Wall street, if Directors occupy the position which law and prudence expect from them."

Legal Fun.—The latest joke in the French Courts is fixed upon the celebrated advocate Chaix d'Est-Ange. A rich cameo had been stolen from him. The thief was arrested and had effrontery to choose M. Chaix d'Est-Ange himself for his counsel. "He could in no way obtain more renown than in delivering me from the bad box in which he has placed me," earnestly said he, and "I will advise with *him! Je lui donne ma confiance!*"

The above bit of pleasantry reminds us of a certain leader among the Parisian robbers who, in the same way, wished to entrust his defence to a well-known counsellor of the assize court. But he sent off his client, telling him that both he and his were thieves, since he well knew that they had robbed his wife of a rich Cashmere shawl only the evening before, at the Vaudeville Theatre. "Can it be possible?" cried the brigand chief, "the graceless fools!" He immediately went home and summoned those of his men who had been *on duty* the previous night at the Vaudeville, and twenty-four hours after, the lawyer received his wife's Cashmere shawl with a line from his client begging him to excuse the *blunder of a beginner.—Boston Transcript.*

"What monsters these cotton factors must be," said Mrs. Partington, "I'm told some of them has more than one hundred hands. My poor Paul often wanted me to go and see them but I am thankful I never went."

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J.—In Commissioners of Washington vs. Frank and John, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in McPherson and Coon v. Pemberton, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. Also, in Lewis v. Lewis, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in Doe ex dem. Pigott v. Cheers, from Brunswick. Also, in Knight v. Wilmington and Manchester R. R. Company, from New Hanover, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in the State v. Admiral Nelson, from Caldwell, from Anson, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in the State v. Thomaston, from Franklin, declaring that there is no error. A.

By PEARSON, J.—In State v. Corbett, from Bertie, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in State ex rel. Shuster v. Perkins, from Pasquotank, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Smith v. Bennett from Rockingham, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Neal v. Freeman, from Stanly, affirming the judgment. Also, in McKeithen v. Atkinson, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in Nichols v. Holmes, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Dozier, in equity, v. Sprouse, from Yadkin, directing the plaintiff entitled to an account. Also, in Uzzle v. Wood, in equity, from Lenoir, directing a decree for plaintiff.

By BATTLE, J.—In Briggs, in equity v. Morris, from Forsythe, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Taylor, in equity v. Taylor from Anson, decree for plaintiff. Also, in E. B. Davis, in equity, v. Haywood, from Craven; decree according to report. Also, in Lamb, in equity, v. Pigford, from New Hanover; decree for plaintiff. Also, in *De eo dem*, Thomas v. Kelly, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Jones v. Cox, from Sampson, affirming the order. Also, in Blackman v. Bowman, from Forsythe, affirming the judgment. Also, in Melvin v. Easley, from New Hanover, awarding a *venire de novo*.

Raleigh Star.

On the subject of living in New York, and the over-doing of things on Broadway, especially, the "N. Y. Times" says:

"The leading hotels of the city complain bitterly of the dullness, when usually they murmur at the plethory of the season. Hastily one might suppose that things would mend as the Summer advances, but we do not expect any such result. No permanent or certain improvement will ensue until the present fictitious state of things is reformed. Visitors will come to the city, but they will not exhaust themselves in the fashionable hotels; they will spend money, but not in the exorbitant stores of Broadway. That thoroughfare, of all others is doomed to vicissitude; it has affected the city more than the rest of it put together; it has established a false and thoroughly fictitious ratio of charges, and before any reform can take place, must suffer. What perhaps will bring it about quicker than anything else, is the fact that every large sized dwelling-house is now in reality a 'hotel, with ample provision for transient as for permanent boarders."

Horrible Affair.—The Charlottesville Advocate has a letter from Morgan county, Kentucky, stating that on the 20th ult., a dreadful affair occurred at Bloomington, in that county. Two lawyers, named respectively Eastly and Hazelrig, were rival candidates for the office of county attorney. During the canvass on the day before stated Eastley, in a speech to a crowd of the electors, declared that Hazelrig was a liar, and had committed perjury. Immediately Hazelrig stepped up to the stand, and without a word pointed a revolver at his assailant, discharging the contents into his head, blowing out his brains and causing instant death. Hazelrig surrendered himself, was examined, and acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

Use chloride of lime freely if the premises or vicinity of your house is impure. If bed-bugs annoy you, destroy them with corrosive sublimate, beaten up in the white of an egg, and pasted on the woodwork infested. If roaches abound, moisten and sweeten bread crumbs or boiled potatoes, mix red lead with them, spread on sheets of paper, and scatter them about in the evening, to be gathered up in the morning. If rats or mice be the pests, use good traps. In poisoning them you may poison greater folks. Flies should only be driven off by so purifying your house as to make it unattractive to them.

The Bank of Charleston, at a stockholders' meeting recently held, passed a resolution authorizing the directors to make an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars, out of the current profits of the business, to be set apart as a fund for the relief of indigent retired officers, who may now or hereafter need pecuniary assistance for their support.

Knickerbocker Bon Mots.—The June number of the Knickerbocker Magazine gives the following, which are good if not new:

"An old chap residing here, says a correspondent, who might be classed as of the genus "Scalawag," who was too lazy to work, but picked up a living by pettifogging, and other means more or less equivocal, was caught by a neighbor with a rail on his back, which he had just appropriated from said neighbor's fence for firewood. "Hallo! you old scoundrel!—what are you stealing my fence for?" was the salutation he received from the owner. The old fellow turned round, rested one end of the rail on the ground, and replied without the least embarrassment, "I an't such a almighty sight older than you are, you meddling old fool!" Then deliberately shouldering the rail, he carried it home. Slightly the 'wrong tack!'

"The following certificate outdoes the "Panaceas," "Syrups," and "Magnetic" nostrums which usually work such astonishing miracles in the way of cures upon conceited and credulous people: Dear Doctor, I will be 175 years old next October. For 94 years I have been an invalid, unable to move except when stirred with a lever, but a year ago last Thursday, I heard of the Granicular Syrup. I bought a bottle, smelt of the cork, and found myself a new man. I can now run twelve and a half miles an hour, and throw nineteen double somersets without stopping. P. S. A little of your Alicumstoutum Salve applied to the wooden leg, reduced a compound fracture in nineteen minutes, and is now covering the limb with a fresh cuticle of white gum pine bark."

"Punch" on Bonnets.—The last number of Punch contains a pictorial guess at the distance at which ladies' bonnets will be worn from their heads at the next remove. The tendency has been further and still further rearward, and the next change, Punch thinks, will carry them off the head entirely; so he represents the next fashion by two ladies in full dress and bare-headed, sailing along the streets, with a footman walking some ten feet behind, *carrying the bonnets on a waiter.*

A boy about 13 years of age got up on Tuesday morning perfectly well, ate some green apples and a pint of cherries before dinner, drank plentifully of milk at his dinner, and was buried in the cemetery before dark of the same day.

Albany Express.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.—We [illegible] to the following [illegible] Dockery and Mr. [illegible] ment Convention [illegible] could not attend [illegible] our being invited [illegible] tion of Mr. Bragg [illegible] unrepresented by [illegible] place.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN: I [illegible] a warm [illegible] ment my whole life [illegible] mitted on this subject [illegible] to the people of the [illegible] pose. I cannot [illegible] but in multiplying [illegible] ment which must [illegible] should, most [illegible] successful [illegible] she is now [illegible] and westward; but [illegible] allow and encourage [illegible] side by side with her own, [illegible] ject in view, namely, the [illegible] trade within her own limits, at [illegible]

Your road, I regard, so far as [illegible] dicated to me, as thoroughly North Carolina. It seeks to build up a city on our own [illegible] which we are already much indebted for [illegible] has done in the noble work of internal improvement. With two such seaports as, with [illegible] quisite aid from the State and Federal Governments, I believe, Wilmington and [illegible] be made, North Carolina must soon rank [illegible] the foremost States of the Union in wealth, population and political power.

And your project, gentlemen, in common with others of a similar character, will not only [illegible] up cities in the East—but it will contribute more towards unlocking the hitherto hidden resources of the West, and bringing to [illegible] I believe, future developments will fully [illegible] that we have in Western North Carolina [illegible] the richest regions on the globe, with their [illegible] cultural, manufacturing, or mineral resources. The end of all those improvements is not [illegible] to make ourselves richer—but they tend, [illegible] that and far above that, to unite the two sections of North Carolina, the East and the West, [illegible] not sufficiently acquainted with each other [illegible] bonds of a fraternity that can never be [illegible]

Thus feeling, gentlemen, I can but hope that your Convention may be harmonious in its deliberations, and fruitful in the results [illegible] it has been called. I regret that the urgent duties of the position in which I have been placed by my friends, will not allow me to remain [illegible] and consult with you upon plans for the good of the Old North State.

Asking you, gentlemen, to convey for me these sentiments to the Convention, I am truly your obedient servant.

ALFRED DOCKERY.

CHARLOTTE, *July 3d, 1854.*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, inviting me to attend the Rail Road Convention, to assemble in Charlotte the 4th instant, (to-morrow,) was received some few days since, and it would give me much pleasure to be present, and witness the deliberations of the Convention upon a subject of so much importance to the people of the State as that of the contemplated Rail Road from Wilmington to Jonesboro'.

Some of my political friends have made an appointment for me to address the people of Gaston, at Dallas, on the 4th, and that will be the only opportunity I shall have, prior to the coming election, to meet the people of that County. My competitor has made an appointment to address the people of Lincoln on the 5th, which is where I desire to meet him.

I could not, therefore, were I [illegible] Charlotte, do more, I suppose, than witness the organization of the Convention, as I should be compelled to leave in the afternoon of the 4th for which it meets, in order to reach Lincolnton in the next day in time.

Under the circumstances, I am therefore compelled to forego the pleasure I should otherwise have in meeting so large and intelligent a portion of my fellow-citizens as will doubtless assemble on this occasion, and interchanging sentiments with them, upon the important subject which calls them together.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

THS. BRAGG.

Dr. Charles J. Fox, John A. Young, James W. Osborne, Esqs., Committee.

Not a Locofoco paper in the State, so far as we have seen, *has published these letters.* Comment is unnecessary.

Noble Sentiments.—Gen. Dockery speaking of Rail Road Improvements throughout the State, makes use of the following noble sentiments:

"The end of all those improvements is not [illegible] ly to make ourselves richer—but they tend, [illegible] that and far above that, to unite the two sections of North Carolina, the East and the West, [illegible] not sufficiently acquainted with each other [illegible] bonds of a fraternity that can never be [illegible]

This is the language of a true son of the North State.—*Wilmington Herald.*

An odd excitement was caused in Bangor, Me., a few days since, by the discovery of the fact that most of the street doors of houses in that city had been marked with mystic figures and characters in lead pencil, just above the bell pull. In these times of religious division it was feared that some dreadful meaning was attached to these cabalistic signs, and many began to fear a St. Bartholomew massacre, but at length it was ascertained that some itinerant German, who had been distributing cards, advertising hair work, &c., had made the marks to indentify the houses at which he left cards, as well as those which he supplied with his wares.

At Carlinsville, Illinois, some 7000 persons assembled to witness the execution of Andrew J. Nash, when intelligence was received that the Governor had granted him a pardon. The crowd, disappointed in the object of their visit, made an assault on the jail, and forced an entrance. Great confusion followed and the prisoner was found dead in the cell, having either hung himself through fear of the mob, or been hung by it in the midst of the confusion.

An Expensive "Nigger."—Among other bills that have been rendered to the U. S. Marshal for services rendered in the case of Burns—are for military services, amounting to $9,000; one by the City of Boston for extra Policemen, amounting to $7,000; H. D. Parker's bill, amounting to $4,000; and the steam-tug John Taylor, $240.—These are but a small number.—*Boston Mail.*

FAYETTEVILLE.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 22, 1854.

For Governor.

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

For Members of Congress.

JAMES RANKS.
RALPH P. BUXTON.

For Electors.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE KENANSVILLE CONVENTION.—A friend who attended this meeting, has promptly and kindly furnished us with an account of its doings, which will be found in another column. We have nothing time to say, that its object has our hearty good wishes, and that we hope the steps thus put in motion will not be suffered to rest until Fayetteville shall be within five hours of the sea at Beaufort, and within ten hours of the mountains at Asheville.

ANOTHER VETO EXPECTED.—*The Cape Fear River bill.*—We see it stated in the Washington correspondence of several papers, that the President is preparing a veto of the bill appropriating $140,000 to the removal of the obstructions on the Cape Fear Bar below Wilmington.

For what good purpose, we would ask, is our government designed, if such a work be proposed unconstitutional?

Good News.—Ever since the present canvass for Governor commenced, we have believed that its result depended upon the extent of the defection from the Whig party in Clingman's District. How many he would be able to carry off with him, was a point about which we had no means of knowing satisfactorily. Should the Whigs of that region stand firm generally, so that Gen. Dockery's loss there would not be more than 500 or 1000, we have felt very confident of his election.

We have now a letter from a friend who has made it his business to inquire very particularly as to the sentiment in Clingman's District. He assures us, that our prospects are decidedly favorable; that Burke, McDowell, Wilkes and Caldwell will give Dockery as large a vote as Morehead got in 1840; that Ashe and Watauga will give him 400 over Kerr's vote; and that the reports from all the Western counties are very favorable except from Buncombe, in which Dockery probably will lose one or two hundred.

This is cheering news indeed. It is the first direct and reliable information we have had from the mountains. In the state of uncertainty produced by Clingman's open desertion, no one seemed to have been able to form an opinion as to the vote of that District. But the exposures produced by Clingman's attempt to injure Gen. Dockery with such a wretched tool as Edney, have produced their natural effect. The honest people of the mountains resent such an attempt to gull and defraud them. They are not to be transferred, like a parcel of Edney's jack-asses, to Clingman, or Bragg, or any body else. They will not ratify the corrupt bargain by which Clingman has been bought.

Be of good cheer, then, Whigs! Use the little remains of time before the election so actively and faithfully, that when it is over you may on and all claim to have done your whole duty,—to have earned a full share of the honors of the victory which will crown the Whig party on the 3d of August. Remember what you have at stake. On the one hand, a Whig Governor, Legislature, two Senators in Congress—the re-election of Mr. Badger. On the other, an enemy to Internal Improvements as Governor, a Locofoco Legislature, and David S. Reid and Thomas L. Clingman in the United States Senate! Whigs! Do what you can, and all you can, to preserve us from such a fate.

ROBESON AND RICHMOND.—It will be seen that Dr. McQueen declines the call upon him to be a candidate for the Senate. We felt assured that he was too good a Whig to jeopard our success in that District by opposing the Whig candidate already in the field.

A letter from the upper end of Richmond informs us that Mr. Morisey had been there and made an impression altogether favorable upon the Whigs of that region. We are rejoiced to know that his election is safe.

BLADEN COUNTY.—A friend in Bladen, sending us the name of a subscriber in that county, adds, "he is a democrat, but is going strong for Dockery and McDugald." We are glad to hear that the prospect of Col. McDugald's re-election is cheering. He represented Bladen so efficiently and faithfully two years ago; he did himself and her so much honor by his speeches then—speeches whose eloquence was a theme throughout the State—that it would be a wrong to themselves, the people of Bladen, now to force him into retirement. But we are assured that they will do no such thing. He will be triumphantly re-elected.

CANDIDATES.

HERTFORD.—Hon. K. Rayner for the Senate. W. L. Dowdy for the Commons.

LENOIR.—William Sutton and William C. Loftin, Distribution Democrats, are candidates for the Commons.

PITT.—Gen. B. G. Albritton, one of the Whig candidates for the Commons, has declined, and Col. W. S. Hanrahan is out in his place.

WASHINGTON.—H. A. Gilliam is the Whig candidate for the Commons.

The stock Market at New York on Wednesday last was in the worst state of panic felt there for years. The rail road stock fell to 47, a fall of $6 in one day, and $11 in a week. It recovered somewhat on the next day.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The iniquitous measure has undergone a total change in the Senate. Public opinion has been decided against the bill as it passed the House, giving away this great national property in the public domain to foreigners, and any body who would take it. The Senate has made it a pre-emption and graduation bill. Mr. Hunter was the author of the substitute, which extends pre-emption rights to the actual settlers, the same to be paid for at prices graduated from a dollar and twenty-five cents to twenty cents per acre; allowing States in which the land lies to tax it at graduated prices, for the purpose of for aid improvement, when on action of the legislative enactment of said States. This last provision will, it is hoped by some and hoped by others, specially vest the lands in the States within which they lie.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—We find in the last Raleigh the proceedings of the Stockholders' meeting. We have already published every thing of any interest except the balloting for directors, as follows: For Francis Fries, 1,765, Mr. Phifer, 1,552, R. M. Saunders, 1,478, Jno. M. Morehead, 1,443, D. A. Davis, 1,433, Carl Jones, Sr., 1,003, Dr. F. J. Hill, 3,665, Edwin M. Holt, 3,241, Calvin Graves, 150, D. Coleman 10.

BRAGG &c.—The Raleigh Star, referring to the "cheering accounts" which the Standard professes to have from all parts of the State (viz; Northampton and Warren counties, it says that "the predictions of the editor of the Standard are entitled to very little credit, since he is given to make bold and startling ones. Last summer, he rallied the party to the support of Mr. Lewis in this District, because, he said, from the information he had received from all parts of the District, he was fully persuaded that Mr. Lewis was the stronger man. But mark what was the result. A. M. Lewis, this strong man, supported with so much zeal by the Standard, received 2,454 votes, and the Hon. A. W. Venable, the disorganizer, had 1,434, lacking only 67 votes of an election. This is the most recent specimen of the reliability of the Standard's predictions.—Others could be shown, but this will suffice."

The Raleigh Standard lately demanded the publication of a letter from the Editor of that paper to Governor Graham. The Governor replied that the letter was at the service of the Editor. The Standard however has prudently concluded to "postpone the matter until after the election."

LIGHTNING.—The Herald office in Wilmington was slightly damaged by lightning on Friday last; and on Thursday Mrs. Farrow and her child were considerably stunned by another bolt.

VIRGINIA PATRIOTS.—There are no less than eight candidates for Congress in one District in Virginia. Four of them are Whigs and four Locos. Considering the remarkable disinclination to office holding so generally manifested by the citizens of the Old Dominion, the fact that eight men in one District stand ready to sacrifice themselves for the public good, is worthy of mention. We feel inclined to give their names, but presume that our readers would forget them as soon as read, for there is no one of them that was ever heard of out of his own neighborhood, or at most out of Virginia.

ENRAGED WHIGS.—The Editor of a Virginia Whig paper gives an account of a political meeting which he attended a few days ago. He understood it was a Locofoco meeting, but seeing an old Whig associate acting as Secretary, the mover of the resolutions another zealous colaborer in the Whig cause, and the two speakers Whigs of the real Henry Clay stamp, he could not help giving himself up to the pleasant idea that he was in a Whig meeting. The resolutions, however, were Locofoco resolutions. He does not mention having seen a single rank and file Whig in the meeting. The renegades were all captains.

As in Virginia, so it is in North Carolina. Whenever an ambitious Whig, who thinks more of himself than others think of him, gets tired of serving in the ranks; whenever he aspires to be a member of Congress, of the Legislature, or a constable, and finds that the Whigs don't consider him worthy of even the last of these offices, he forthwith gathers up his plunder and deserts to the enemy's camp. There he is received with open arms. He is promoted at once,—that is if he will swear that he never was a real Whig, however long and ardently he may have acted with that party, and if he will only abuse his old friends with sufficient bitterness.

You don't see such Whigs as want no office desert their party. You don't see them after they have deserted, stand quietly in the ranks doing duty for the sake of principle. No, no. They forthwith become leaders. They demand office. They shove aside the old line democracy and take the command—*and* the spoils. As in Virginia, so in North Carolina.

Now the Whig party has some reason to be proud of this. (We will not say what feeling the old hard working democrats ought to entertain, or *do* entertain.) It is an evidence that even the refuse of the Whig party—those who can't get any thing in that party—are good enough to fill the posts of honor and emolument among the Locos. But there will be an end to all this before long. It is supposed that about two-thirds of all the Locofoco candidates for the Legislature in this State in the present canvass are renegade Whigs. It is manifest that the party is nearly "done taking in." Those, therefore, who can't be any thing in the Whig party, and who are determined to be something in some party, had better be off in a hurry. Either the places will all be secured, or the genuine, honest, Locos may resist, may kick against this system of jumping in at the cabin windows.

GEOGRAPHICAL PARTIES.—In a speech in the Senate on Tuesday last Mr. Weller "denounced all sectional parties. He did not think the Union could stand one year after a Presidential election in which the North and South were divided by geographical lines."

There is a very strong probability at present that the next will be such a Presidential election. It seems that abolitionism will not let it be otherwise.

LUMBERTON, July 21st, 1854.

To my Friends in the counties of Richmond and Robeson.

I saw in yesterday's Observer a desire expressed by many of my friends in the counties of Richmond and Robeson, that I would consent to become a candidate for a seat in the Senate of our next Legislature, &c.—However much I dislike to disappoint, or act contrary to the wishes of my friends in this Senatorial District, I must with feelings of profound gratitude, most respectfully decline doing so, under existing circumstances, and I hope a little reflection on the part of my friends, will justify me in this course. Should I at some subsequent period, hold "occupy or possess" any political aspirations, I may gratify my friends by acquiescing to their wishes.

Very Respectfully, &c.,
EDMUND McQUEEN

SUMMER TRAVEL.—The Northern papers generally remark upon the small amount of travel, particularly pleasure travel, this Summer, as compared with the last. The rail roads and hotels are feeling the change first; but every kind of business at the North will sooner or later feel it. Various causes are assigned for the falling off. The fatigue and danger of travelling, the prevalence of cholera, the discomforts of life at the fashionable watering places, the scarcity of money, the high charges for board, &c. These doubtless are among the causes. But there is another, which we have not seen named, but which undoubtedly has its influence, and unless things change for the better will have more influence hereafter. We allude to the growing disregard of the rights of the slave States, as manifested in a thousand ways besides the Boston riot. Southern people do not feel disposed to spend more money than they can help among the bitter enemies of their rights and interests. Therefore some Southern travel has not taken a Northern direction; and more will probably fall off year after year, unless a change should take place in Northern sentiment,—of which we see no sign, and have no hope. Those who are *obliged* to go North on business, will go; and but few others.

ANTI-SOUTHERN MOVEMENT.—The New York papers publish a call for a State Convention to be held at Saratoga on the 16th of August, to consider what measures are necessary and proper

"For the protection of the free states from Southern aggression and Northern treachery;

For the recovery of the rights of the free states as an integral part of the Union; and

For the rescue of the General Government from the control of the slave power."

The steamer Franklin, which went ashore in coming in to New York, will probably be a total loss. She was valued at $300,000, and her cargo, which will be saved in a damaged state, is said to have been worth two millions of dollars. Insured, mostly in New York offices.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.—It is said that a Mr. Nolan, of New York, has discovered a material from which printing paper of excellent quality can be made at a cost of about four cents per lb. The present cost is from 10 to 15 cents, according to quality. Rags have become so scarce lately, owing to the vast increase of printing, that paper has risen about 25 per cent. Printers would therefore rejoice to find that Mr. Nolan has really made such a discovery. But we doubt.

FARMING ON POOR LANDS.—Mr. William S. Peachy writes to the Williamsburg Va. Gazette that he purchased some time ago a tract of land, known as "Poverty Ridge" for which he paid $7.25 per acre; sowed 150 lbs. of guano to the acre, put it down in oats, and realized from the crop $19.37 per acre. He foots up his first crop thus: Cost of land, Guano, peas, cultivating, harvesting &c. per acre $15.96—product per acre, $19.37. Clear profit, $3.41.

The Wilmington Journal says that "Mr. Bragg has made *himself*—not a *fortune*," but that Gen. Dockery "has only made *dollars*." Most people think and know the reverse to be the fact. But suppose it true? The State has profited by what Gen. Dockery has made; we do not think anybody would consider it a loser if Mr. Bragg had *not* made "himself."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, a warm personal debate arose on a petition presented by Mr. Sumner, in favor of the repeal of the fugitive slave law. Mr. Clay of Ala. in reply to Mr. Sumner's renewed agitation of this subject, said he was "the dog returning to his vomit," &c.

The Senate refused a reference of the petition, but laid it on the table, 37 to 14.

The Homestead bill was debated at great length.

On Wednesday, the Homestead bill was further debated and amended; and a motion to lay it on the table (reject it,) was lost by only 3 majority, 27 to 24.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday, the bill to increase newspaper postage was discussed during the morning hour. And after that, the Army appropriation bills were debated.

On Wednesday, the newspaper postage bill was rejected, 74 to 67.

The army bill was again discussed.

The subsequent proceedings are not of much importance in either House.

Cheering.—A gentleman from the upper part of the State, informs us, that in Halifax and Franklin, the Whigs are laboring with an energy that must command success. The general impression is that Halifax will return a full Whig delegation to the legislature; and there are strong hopes of the election of Thomas over Spivey in Franklin.—*Wil. Herald.*

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In Adams v. Barnett, in equity, from Person, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Barnett v. Barnett in equity from Person, dismissing the bill. Also, in Hinton v. Powell, in equity, from Wake. Also, in Smith v. Thomason, from Davidson, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In Lewis and Jackson v. Keeling, from Hertford, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Doe ex dem, Bohannan v. Shelton, from Stokes, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Thompson v. Bryan, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. Also, in Den ex dem Lawrence v. Pitt, from Edgecombe, reversing the judgment below and directing judgment here for defendant. Also, in Doe ex dem Dowd v. Gilchrist, affirming the judgment.

Raleigh Star.

THE KENANSVILLE CONVENTION

A very large number of Delegates from the counties of Onslow, Duplin, Sampson and Cumberland, assembled in the Court House in the town of Kenansville, in pursuance of previous notice, on Saturday last, 22d inst.

On motion of Maj. Owen R. Kenan, the Convention was called to order, and Edward L. Winslow, Esq. of Cumberland, was selected to preside as President.

On motion of David Reid, Esq., Patrick Murphy, Esq. of Sampson, Jasper Etheridge, Esq. of Onslow, James Pearsall, Esq. of Duplin, and Jas. G. Cook, Esq. of Cumberland, were requested to officiate as Vice Presidents.

On motion of William E. Hill, Esq., Josiah Johnson of Sampson, and Stephen Graham of Duplin, were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Convention being thus organized, the President, in a very able and eloquent manner, addressed the Convention at length, on the importance of constructing a main trunk line of Rail Road from Beaufort Harbor to the Tennessee line, via Fayetteville and Salisbury, and enforced the idea that in doing so, capital would concentrate at the terminus in the East, a large city be built up, and the commercial independence of the State achieved. North Carolina would then be enabled to ship through her own ports, her own mineral and agricultural productions, to the markets of the world.

On motion of Owen R. Kenan, that the President appoint a Committee consisting of two persons from each Delegation to prepare resolutions for the action of this Convention—whereupon the following gentlemen were named: D. G. McRae, Robert K. Bryan, Thos. R. Underwood, Patrick Murphy, William S. Devane, J. H. Foy, Harvey Cox, James Dickson, and Owen R. Kenan.

On motion of David Reid, Esq., the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the Convention re-assembled, when the Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the interests of the State of North Carolina imperatively demand the full development of her commercial, agricultural and mineral resources: and whereas, this can only be effected by a liberal system of Internal Improvement; and whereas, in the common design of the citizens of the State to advance her interest no project *has been, or can be* presented to their consideration, more earnestly called for by present necessity, or the future welfare of her people, than a direct and central line of Rail Road from Beaufort Harbor via Fayetteville to Salisbury, and thence west to the Tennessee line. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Convention recommend a liberal system of Internal Improvement on the part of the State of North Carolina, having in view the interest of the *whole State.*

Resolved, That Beaufort Harbor, from the healthiness of its location, its central position on the coast of the State, the depth of its water, and its security from storms, presents the most flattering inducement to the commerce of the world, as the natural outlet to the agricultural, manufacturing and mineral wealth of the State; and that it is the duty of the Legislature to foster and encourage every scheme, tending to increase the great advantages of its position, and that by so doing, in the language of the late Rev. Joseph Caldwell, she may evince her diligence and care, to have *"the gem of the State* polished and unchased," that in years to come, it may "shine with increasing lustre upon the brow of her beauty."

Resolved, That this Convention heartily approve the suggestion of a general Internal Improvement Convention to be holden in the town of Salisbury on the last Wednesday in October next, and while expressing their willingness to co-operate with other sections in effecting the completion of other schemes, most especially commend, as emphatically *a State project*, a great central line of Rail Road from Beaufort harbor, via Jacksonville, Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, Salisbury, and thence West—to the attention of the Salisbury Convention, the earnest consideration of the people along the line, and to the patronage and aid of the Legislature.

Resolved, That the line of road from Beaufort harbor to Fayetteville, being a link in the great chain of Rail Road in which we of this Convention are directly interested, demands all our energies, and that it *can, must, and shall be built.*

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Legislature, the importance of a full and complete development of the mineral wealth of the State, and especially commend to its fostering care, the speedy opening of the Coal fields of Deep River, which, from scientific explorations, have been ascertained to contain mines of inexhaustible wealth, which it would be folly in the State to overlook, and criminal to disregard.

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully suggest to those interested in this, and all other projects tending to advance the interest and welfare of North Carolina, the propriety of meeting in the town of Salisbury on the last Wednesday in October next, where the North and the South, the East and the West, in good fellowship and with common designs, may mutually agree and mutually determine upon a General Plan of Improvement, which will redound to the credit of the State, and the future welfare and prosperity of her people.

Resolved, That this Convention believe that the work of deepening the Bar at the mouth of Cape Fear River is a work in which every lover of the State should take a deep interest; that they think the General Government should accomplish that work; they hail with satisfaction the late appropriation as indicating success, and they bid God-speed to their fellow-citizens of Wilmington, whose enterprise, energy and liberality is a bright example to the State.

Resolved, That a Committee of three from each of the counties of Carteret, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson and Cumberland, be appointed to procure a charter from the next Legislature on as favorable terms as practicable to carry out the views of this Convention.

The following were appointed the committee under the last resolution, viz:

Sampson.—A. Monk, Jno. R. Beaman, Pat. Murphy.
Onslow.—John A. Averitt, Jr., J. H. Foy, Jasper Etheridge.
Carteret.—Dr. M. F. Arendell, Capt. Thomas Duncan, Wm. F. Bell.
Duplin.—Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Gen. Wm. L. Hill.
Cumberland.—E. L. Winslow, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Fayetteville and Salisbury papers.

Convention addressed by R. K. Bryan, D. G. McRae, W. E. Hill, Esq., Thos. Fuller, Thos. R. Underwood, Jas. H. Foy, W. S. Devane.

The Wilmington Journal speaks of our mention of Mr. Ashe's letter about the Edney affair as exhibiting our "accustomed rancour towards a man whom it has before attempted to injure and vilify." We have neither "attempted to injure" nor have we "vilified" Mr. Ashe, as the Journal, which falsely asserts it, knows. Mr. Ashe attempted by the circulation of fraudulent tickets in 1848 and of false assertions as to Gen. Dockery in 1854 to injure the Whig party, and we, as in duty bound, exposed his trickery in both instances. That was all.

The Journal adds:

"The past history of the Observer shows how ready it is to indulge in such insulting language, towards prominent Democrats. It does not show the same alacrity in giving the satisfaction presumed to be due in such cases, as its course towards Mr. Ashe and others will show."

The past history of the Observer shows nothing of the kind. We never made a charge against Mr. Ashe or any other man which we did not *prove* to the "satisfaction" of every body except the party accused and convicted. Nobody expects *him* to be "satisfied"—it is an old proverb, that,

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

A Washington correspondent says it is believed in that city, that the disturbances in Spain, which amount almost to a revolution, will for a time retard or interrupt Mr. Soule's negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, but at the same time will ultimately promote the object of those negotiations.

FOREIGN AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY.—An intelligent abolitionist, a correspondent of the Cincinnati Atlas, a paper of the same political notions, writes to that paper from Prussia his notions of the slavery in America and that in Europe. After describing the abject condition of the lower classes in England and on the continent, he says:

"They (the nobility) are so engaged in schemes for the abolition of *American slavery*, that they have no time to look at the greater evils at home. We say *greater*, and we say it advisedly; for he it from one who has ever favored the abolition of our slavery to justify our own conduct in all things. But truth compels us to say, that the condition of nine-tenths of the slaves in the United States, *is infinitely better* than that of the peasant population of Germany. Burns never said a better thing, nor one which could be more applicable to the sympathy of Europe for our colored population, than

"O wad some power the pittie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us;
It would tra mony a blunder free us
And foolish notion."

The writer might with truth make the same remark of his friends at the North, who neglecting the evils of their own section meddle with matters in which they have no concern. But Burns's lines apply with equal force to him, as to the European Philanthropists. He sees their folly, not his own.

MARRIED,

Near Warrenton, N. C., on Friday, the 14th instant, Hon. WM. H. POLK, of Tennessee, to Miss LUCY E. WILLIAMS, of North Carolina.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 20th instant, WILLIAM DUHADWAY, second son of H. L. and U. C. Myrover, aged 7 years 5 months and 4 days.

On the 17th July, at the residence of her son-in-law, J. C. Lee, Esq., of Robeson, Mrs. SARAH YATES, aged 83 years. She was the mother of 14 children, and was extensively known as an exemplary and pious woman.

As was to have been expected, her end was peace, characterised by that Faith and Hope which distinguish the Christian. She had long been a distinguished member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a "mother in Israel."—Com.

Near Hillsborough, on the 18th in., ALFRED OCTAVIUS, youngest child of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, aged 15 months.

In Cumberland county, on the 6th inst., of a chronic disease of the Liver, after an illness of several weeks, which he bore with christian resignation and fortitude, Mr. STEPHEN PEGRAM, a highly respectable citizen and worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In Sampson county, on the 6th instant, Mr. HENRY M. DAWSON, in the 38th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the 20th instant, of Convulsions, Mr. WALTER S. WILLIAMSON, aged 22 years and 10 months. Mr. W. was a native of Norfolk, Va., but for the last 18 months a resident of Wilmington.

In Salem, on the 20th inst., Rev. BERNHARDT E. DE SCHWEINITZ, in the 26th year of his age, Pastor of the Moravian Church at Staten Island.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 24.

BACON—	9½ a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	13 a 14	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	a 14	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	9 a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	8½ a 8¾	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	13 a 15	SHOT—	
Dundee,	12 a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	60 a 62
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45 a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	7 75 a 8 00	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Fine,	7 50 a 7 75	American Gin,	30 a 40
Scratched,	7 25 a 7 50	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	1 40 a 1 50	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	60 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 20 a 1 30	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 10 a 1 15	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—$2	a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	10 a 11	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LEAD—	8½ a 9	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	15 a 16

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon steady.

Cotton—Good grades in demand. A lot of 26 bales prime sold at 9¼, to manufacturers.

Corn—Firm at quotations.

Flour—Market variable. Super 7 75 to 8 00, fine 7 50 to 7 75, cross 7 25 to 7 50.

Spirits Turpentine 37.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine, virgin 3 05, yellow 2 85. Spirits 41, holders asking more. Tar 2 80 to 2 85. No. 1 Rosin 2 12, No. 2, 1 87, Common 1 05 to 1 10. Fay. Flour 8 75 for super, $9 for family. Bacon 10, hams 12.—Spirits bbls. 2 15 for second hand.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Frank & Jerry Line.

July 20 and 21—Strs Evergreen and Southerner, with boat North State in tow, and goods for W N Tillinghast, Cook & Johnson, S J Hinsdale, C E Leete, D & W McLaurin, C B Mallett, J M Morehead, Hunt, Alderton & McRary, J H Hawley, Jones & Barbee, A J O'Hanlon, F & H Fries, Lash & Bro, E C Hall, N King, J W Dick, Boner & Crist, E W Willkings, Rockfish Co, J W Baker, T W Devane, J & T Waddill.

Cape Fear Line.

July 23—Str Flora McDonald, with boat Alamance in tow, and goods for Baker & Owen, A J O'Hanlon, C N McAdoo, Gardner & Co, G W Williams, J M Rose, W W Virden, Winbourn & Witty, Jacob Ottarburg, Mrs Monaghan, and others.

Orrell's Line.

July 24—Str Sun, with Passengers, and freight for sundry persons.

Bank's Line.

July 24—Str Brothers, with boat Kingsbury in tow, and goods for H Elliot, D H Holland, McDonald & Whaley, Geo Lauder, and others.

Lutterloh's & Co's Line.

July 19, 20 and 22—Strs Fanny Lutterloh and Rowan, with goods for Foulks & McRae, H & E J Lilly, P C Smith, McLauchlin, Cedar Falls Manf Co, J H Hall, S W Tillinghast & Co, R H Jones, C A Brown, L Simmons, Dr Strudwick, J H Pritchett, Troy & Marsh, J H & J Martine, J W Powers & Co, G McNeill, N King, S C Davis, Hon H Potter, Dye & McIver, D & W McLaurin, J L Bryan, J N Smith, P. P. Johnson, S. J. Hinsdale, T J Johnson, G W Lawrence, R M Orrell.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 19—Schrs Marine fm N York, S Catharine and Independence fm Hyde county. 20—Schr Richmond fm Little River. 21—Schr. Louisine from Charleston.

LOST.—On Sunday, the 9th inst, at the Presbyterian Church, or between there and Haymount, a large white figured Silk Handkerchief, with the initials D M L in black silk. The finder will please leave it at this Office.

Bell! Bell! Bell!

WE offer for sale one BELL, of our own manufacture, weight about 115 lbs.. Any one in want of a superior toned Bell can be supplied by calling soon at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

July 20, 1854. 15-3t

A large quantity of Manufactured TOBACCO, of various brands and prices, for sale by
STEDMAN & HORNE.
July 20, 1854. 16tf

Valuable Plantation on the Pedee,
FOR SALE

THE undersigned, intending to remove to the State of Arkansas, offers for sale his PLANTATION in the county of Richmond.

The tract contains about 1200 acres, of which at least 500 is rich bottom land, on the Pedee and Little Rivers. The remainder is undulating and hilly, but a large part productive. The hilly land is as healthy as any in the county, and sufficiently near the bottoms to make it quite convenient as a place of residence.

The improvements consist of a small dwelling in the midst with summer cabins for the negroes, and a Well of excellent water. There is a good road, of easy grade, leading from the Summer place to the valley, with a bridge across Little River. In the valley there are a half dozen substantial negro houses, stables and barns of excellent quality. In addition to this, there is a fine Mill for Corn and Wheat, with a Cotton Gin attached, on Little River.

This Plantation is well suited as any in the county to the raising of Grain, and yields Cotton very well. The range for Stock is the best in the county. This land adjoins the plantations of W. P. Stanback, A. A. Robinson, and others, and is about a half mile below Stanback's Ferry, on the Pedee.

Address me at Little's Mills.

THOMAS W. STEELE.
Richmond county, July 18, 1854. 16*2m

Raleigh Register and Wilmington Herald copy two months (weekly,) and send bills to me.

Land for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my TRACT OF LAND, containing 1250 acres. This Land is situated in Marion District, S. C., and is intersected by the roads leading from Harllesville, S. C., to Cashua Ferry on Great Pedee, and from Marion C. H. to Bennettsville, and about nine miles from the former place. This Land is heavily timbered, and well adapted for Farming, Turpentine, &c. A portion of the Land is in a good state of cultivation, on which are comfortable buildings.

A further description is unnecessary, as purchasers will examine for themselves.

☞ A bargain can be had in the purchase of this Land by an early application to the subscriber on the premises.

J. L. McRAE.
Selkirk, S. C., July 15, 1854. 16*4m

Medical Institution of Yale College.

THE Annual Course of Lectures commences on THURSDAY, Sept 14th, and continues four months.

Benjamin Silliman, MD. LL.D., Prof. Emeritus of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Eli Ives, MD., Prof. Emeritus of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Jonathan Knight, MD., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Timothy P. Beers, MD., Prof. of Obstetries.

Charles Hooker, MD., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

Henry Bronson, MD., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Worthington Hooker, MD., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Physic.

Benjamin Silliman, Jr., MD., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Lecture fees, $68 50. Matriculation, $5 00. Graduation, $15 00.

CHARLES HOOKER, *Dean of the Faculty.*
New Haven, June, 1854. 16-4tpd

HINTS ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT
In North Carolina.

2D Edition, with Map. Just published and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.
Price 10 cents. $1 per dozen, $6 per 100.

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in terreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.
July 20, 1854. 15-

NEW FLOUR

BY the Barrel or at retail for sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
July 19. 15-2w

CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

THE coming Fall we intend to open our long-promised Merchant Tailoring Establishment. We shall spare no pains in making it one of the finest in the State. The store will be new throughout, and fitted up in a handsome style, not surpassed by any in the Southern country.

OUR CUTTER, already engaged, is a gentleman of long experience, and acknowledged to be at the head of his profession.

Our assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,

Will be of our own importation, DIRECT—one of our New York House being permanently located in Europe for the sole purpose of selecting Goods for our Southern Establishments, gives us unsurpassed advantages.

We invite our Fayetteville friends and the community at large, to give us a call.

Our Mr. Baldwin will probably visit Fayetteville early in the Fall, and receive orders.

SCOTT & BALDWIN, Merchant Tailors,
and Dealers in Gentlemen's under Garments
and Dress Goods, of every description,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 8, 1854. 12-tf81

Economy the Road to Wealth.

By sending your Spirits to the Fayetteville Turpentine Depot, for storage, you can lie down at night and take a pleasant night's rest and get up in the morning assured that all is right.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements with the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company whereby all Spirits stored with him, whether for sale or to ship, will be under insurance.

His charge will only be ten cents a barrel when received in good order. ISHAM BLAKE.
June 17, 1854. 6-3mi

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE subscribers desire, during the present month, to make their usual annual settlements. Those indebted will have their bills presented, and their creditors are requested to present theirs.

E. J. HALE & SON.
July 3, 1854.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills, a certain Remedy for Bilious Complaints.—Mr. John Dalrymple, of State-street, Boston, according to his own admission, suffered more than most people from severe and frequent bilious attacks, accompanied with a disordered stomach, and great derangement of the system, from which last fall, he was effectually cured by taking Holloway's Pills. He has a daughter, nineteen years of age, who suffered much from a sick headache, and dizziness, she has also been cured by these justly celebrated Pills, and indeed her health is better than ever it was in her life.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HOKSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

CHARLES KLIEFMULLER,

SOLE AGENT IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

FOR

EGGERT & CO'S

Manufactory of Grand Square and Upright

PIANO FORTES,

NO. 232 PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD

Office at Raleigh, at Fr. Mahler & Co's.
" " Fayetteville, Fayetteville Hotel Building

☞ Old Pianos taken in exchange
Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, of 6¾, 6¾, 7 and 7½ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in Grand and Square Pianos. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for five years under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory. EGGERT & CO.,

232 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

May 20, 1854. 98tf

NORMAL COLLEGE.

ON Wednesday, July 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., Rev. S. M. FROST, of Fayetteville, will preach the Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating Class, and on the same day, at 3 o'clock P. M., R. P. DICK, Esq., of Greensborough, will deliver the Annual Address before the Literary Societies.

The exercises of the Annual Commencement will begin at ten o'clock A. M. on the 27th.

The Trustees will meet on the 26th, at one o'clock.

B. CRAVEN

June 23, 1854. 13tf

2000 Spirit Barrels for sale by

McLAURIN & STRANGE

June 12, 1854. 4tf

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

JESSE WILSON, late of the county of Sampson, North Carolina, has left for parts unknown, and indebted to us, and having taken with him assets sufficient to pay his debts, we will give the above reward for satisfactory information of his present location, if within the jurisdiction of any court of law in the United States. Said Wilson is about 40 years of age, with red complection, of medium size, and bad principles.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 24, 1854. 74tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper-shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

DR. S. F. VENABLE

HAVING located at J. C. Blocker's Store, Cumberland County, N. C., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country.

May 52. 300-3m

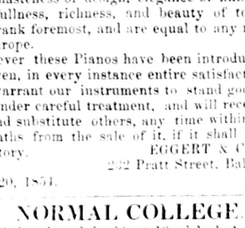
FOR SALE.

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 1853. 30tf

MARBLE FACTORY



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1854. 64y-pd

200 *Bales prime HAY.*

WOULD like to dispose of it in lots to Turpentine men. J. & T. WADDILL.

April 19, 1854. 80tf

FOR SALE.

A NEW two-horse Waggon, complete.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 8. 3-tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

New Books and Stationary.

MASANIELLO, by Dumas: The Lover upon Trial; Margaret, or Prejudice at Home and its victims; Rob of the Bowl, by Kennedy; The Sun Shine of Greystone; Minnie Herman; The Two Records, by Hugh Miller; The Ladies's Guide, or Skillful Housewife; The Young American's Elocutionist; &c., &c.

Also, further supplies of the Apocalypse Unveiled, Lyell's Principles of Geology, Ditto, Manual of Geology, &c., Mrs. Hentz's new Novel,—The Planter's Northern Bride; Salad for the Solitary; McGuffey's, Parker's, and other School Readers; Emerson's, and Davies' Arithmetics and Keys; Herodotus, Leipsic edition; Masonic Chart.

30,000 Envelopes of every variety. Writing Paper at all prices, embracing Cap, Letter, Commercial Note, Bath Post, Sermon or Docket, Lawyer's Brief, and Bill Paper. Blank Books,—a full and varied assortment. Just receiving.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 6.

NEW BOOKS—*By Express.*

THE Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington; The Royal Favorite; Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun; The Massacre of Glencoe, by Reynolds; The Old Brewery; Behind the Scenes, by Lady Bulwer; Cumming's Lectures on the Parables; The Two Roads, or the Right and the Wrong; Russia as it is, by Gurowski; Coleman's Historical Text Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography; Roget's Thesaurus of English Words; The Harp of the South; Pickering's Greek Lexicon; Green Majors' 1st and 2d vols.; Bullion's Grammars, &c. &c.

Also, further supplies of Dr Ives' Trials of a Mind, etc.; Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography of an Actress; Gavazzi's Lectures; The Northern Bride, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 27, 1854.

THE BRITISH POETS, from Chaucer to Wordsworth, new 16 mo. edition—sold in whole or separate vols. Also,

Montgomery, Hemans, Burns, Bryon, Scott, Moore, and Shakspeare—one volume each, the splendid Boston edition, just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

May 6, 1854.

Turpentine Axes.

J. & T. WADDILL.

CASH OR BARTER.

THE subscribers offer for cash, barter, or approved paper—

40 HHDS. MOLASSES.
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon
200 bales Hay.
20 bbls. Mess Pork
600 sacks Salt.
5 casks Rice.
35 bbls. Refined Sugar
40 kegs Nails
10 bbls. Glue.
500 casks Lime.

Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the bale.

The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon. BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

July 5, 1854 11tf

Rags! Rags!!

ANY quantity of Cotton and Linen, wanted for cash, by BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

July 5, 1854. 11-3m

MORSE'S School Geography;
The Presbyterian Psalmodist.
Cooper's Virgil;
Parley's Common School History;
Mellvill's Sermons;
Jay's Prayers, a further supply just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 6.

PLANK ROAD STOCKS FOR SALE.

14 SHARES F. & W. Plank Road,
6 " F. & Northern "
8 " F. & Southern "

Apply at this office.

July 10.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Cumberland county on the 2d instant as a runaway, a negro boy, who calls himself JEP, and says that he belongs to Mr. Alexander Dunn of Wake county, who lives near Wake Forest, said boy says that he run off from Mr. Henry Gill in the south part of Richmond county, and that Alexander Dunn and Henry Gill are partners getting Turpentine in Richmond County. Said boy is about seventeen years old, and weighs about 150 lbs., and is about five feet nine inches high, dark complection, with a small scar on his forehead, and had on when taken up a grey woollen sack coat, and a cotton shirt and pantaloons. The owner is hereby notified to come forward and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN D. McARTHUR, Jailer.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1854. 12-tf

W. H. CARVER

HAS just received, and now offers for sale
300 Sacks Salt
1,000 bushels Corn
5,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon
1,000 " " Lard
1,200 " clean Rice.
20 Bags Rio Coffee.
10 Mats Java "
10 Boxes Soda Crackers.
20 One-half boxes Raisins
20 One-quarter "
12 Doz. Pickles.

—ALSO—

Fish—Mackerel, Salmon and Cod-fish. Tea. Soda, Saleratus, Pepper, Spice, and a variety of other articles in the Grocery line.

☞ Call next door to P. Shemwell's new Hotel, and get Fresh goods.

June 21. 7-tf

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 26, 1854. 8tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe,
For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 85-tf

Saratoga Water, for sale by
8] S. J. HINSDALE.

Linseed Oil and White Lead, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

TEA.—Green and Black, best quality, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE

French Brandy, Port and Madeira Wine, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

English and French Tooth Brushes, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE

Turkish Bathing Towels, for sale by
8] S. J. HINSDALE.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, &c., for sale by
8] S. J. HINSDALE.

German Cologne Water, Bay Rum, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Preston's Yeast Powders, for sale by
8] S. J. HINSDALE.

Surgical Instruments, Magneto Galvanic Machines. A full assortment at
8] S. J. HINSDALE'S.

Lemon Syrup, Citrate of Magnesia, Hoofland's German Bitters, Seidlitz Powders, Corn Starch, Arrowroot, Tapioca, Hops, &c. For sale by
8] S. J. HINSDALE.

QUININE.—Fifty ounces pure and genuine, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

POTASH, for sale by
8] S. J. HINSDALE.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following INSTRUMENTS, &c., all of which are of superior quality, viz:

Surgical Cases, Dental Instruments,
Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages,
Syringes, Stethescopes, Speculums,
Obstetrical Forceps, Cupping Instruments,
Patent Pumps, Porte Caustics, Pessaries, Nipple Glasses
and Shields, Galvanic Batteries.
Gum, Spring and Thumb Lancets, &c.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

June 24. 8-1m

Congress Water, Citrate Magnesia, just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH, Druggist.

June 24. 8-1m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers intending to change their business, request all those indebted to them either by note or account to call and make payment by 15th July, as longer indulgence will not be given.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

June 24. 8-4w

NEW BOOKS.

THIS, That and the Other; The Dodd Family Abroad, by Lever; Woman's Influence and Woman's Mission: The Lamplighter; The Whimsical Woman; Peruvian Antiquites, translated from the Spanish by Dr. Hawks; The Miller and his Men. School books, &c., &c., just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

June 24, 1854. 8-

LABORERS WANTED.

200 HANDS, white or black, wanted to work on the Western Rail Road, near Fayetteville. The location is healthy, being on the high and dry sand-hills west of town.

JONES & BARBEE.

June 26, 1854. 8tf

SPRING 1854.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Spring Supply of Foreign and Domestic Goods, all of which has been purchased for CASH and by the Package will be offered at Wholesale or Retail at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. On hand at all times, the best Bolting Cloths that are manufactured.—No. 2 to 10.

March 18, 1854. 80-tf

STEDMAN & HORNE,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that they have just returned from New York, and are receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, &c.

A variety of Hats, suitable for the season; ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers; a large assortment of ready-made Clothing; a great many articles in the Ladies line, and we would be pleased to have them to call and examine for themselves.

All orders sent to our care from our friends and customers will be promptly attended to.

March 30, 1854. 81tf

LAND BROKER.

I HAVE so many inquiries about Turpentine Lands, that I have concluded to offer my services to buy and sell.

Those having Lands for sale will furnish me plots and quantity, together with a fair description and price.—My commissions shall be moderate.

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 21, 1853. 46tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

NEW SPING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1854.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the largest and most complete assortment that he has ever called the attention of his friends and the public to, he would therefore say to all that may desire anything in his line that is FASHIONABLE and CHEAP to give him a call, as he desires to keep the "Nimble Sixpence" moving. His stock consists of a large variety of the different styles of FASHIONABLE HATS, to-wit:

Fur, Wool, Panama, Leghorn, Canton, Pedale, Rutland, China Pearl, and Palm Leaf,

which will be sold low for CASH.

—ALSO,

A general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, Infants, and Servants. Please call and examine before you purchase. J. C. THOMPSON,

Market Square.

March 17, 1854. 80-tf

1500 SACKS SALT,
20 Bbls. New Crop N. O. Molasses,
No. 3 Mackerel,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SON.

May 11 96-tf

Nick Williams's Rye Whiskey at wholesale or retail.

McDONALD & McMASTER.

Dec. 10, 1853. 52

COPARTNERSHIP.

UNDER the name and style of RAMSEY & BRO., the undersigned have this day become Copartners in the Dry Goods, Grocery and Hardware Business. Store opposite S. T. Hawley & Son, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

M. J. RAMSEY.
N. A. RAMSEY.

RAMSEY & BRO.,

Grocers, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

KEEP constantly on hand every thing in thier line of business, and will sell at the lowest rates. Country produce bought or taken in exchange for Goods.

All orders will meet with prompt attention.

April 11, 1854. 87-tf

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in

Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.

In Fayetteville, by S. J. HINSDALE and JAMES N. SMITH. [19y

WANTED TO HIRE OR BUY.

A GENTEEL NEGRO MAN accustomed to managing horses, working garden, &c. Apply at this office.

May 6.

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South-East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 2[illegible] 3-tf

TOBACCO.

WE have on hand several lots of Tobacco, which we will sell at lower prices according to quality, than can be had of any other house in Town.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 29, 1853. 57-tf

2d Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

STARR & WILLIAMS are now receiving their second Stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, and Ready-Made Clothing,

Selected within the last two weeks by one of the firm, in the Northern Markets, at greatly reduced prices from the early part of the Season, and will be disposed of to Wholesale buyers on accommodating terms. We solicit an examination of our Goods, by Merchants buying in this Market. All orders promptly attended to.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 15, 1854. 88tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received his stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every article usually to be found in a Dry Goods Store, consisting in part as follows:

Plain black and watered Silk; plaid Summer Silk; printed Jaconet and other styles of Muslins; Grenadines, Berages and Tissues; Embroidered Muslins for Evening dresses; white and colored Tarltans; good assortment Lace and other styles of Mantillas; Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Chemizetts, Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Inserting, of superior quality; Bonnets and Ribbons, latest style and in great variety; Sewing Silk Mitts; Umbrellas and Parasols; good assortment of Calico; Ginghams; bleached and brown Domestics; Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings; Linen Goods; Shoes and Boots, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, Girls, and Children Gentlemen's Summer Hats; Boys' and Girls' Hats and Flats; Silk and Kid Gloves; Sugar and Coffee, &c.

Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he trusts, by close application to business, fair dealing, &c. to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ At his New Store on Green Street, (East side,) a few doors from the Market House.

P. SHEMWELL.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. 88tf

Shemwell House,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

East side Green Street, a few doors North of the Market House.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the travelling public, that he has just finished and opened his House, for the reception and entertainment of any who may wish permanent or transient Board.

His Rooms are large and comfortable, and his Table shall always be furnished with the best the market will afford. He also has good and trusty Ostlers, who will attend faithfully to that department of the business.—No pains will be spared to make those comfortable who may favor him with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited. Charges shall be moderate.

P. SHEMWELL.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71tf

Gill's Ne Plus Ultra BURNISH.

THE Subscriber, a practical Boot-maker of some experience, has for some time been sensible that there is a *desideratum* to be yet supplied to the public in the way of a suitable burnish for boots and shoes. Most of the articles now used either injure the leather or fail to impart that lustre so necessary to give to man's "understanding" a proper finish. He has therefore, during the last twelve months, been devoting himself to the task of preparing an article free from these objections, and has at length after much investigation and experiment completely succeeded. The result is *"Gill's ne plus ultra Burnish."* He only wishes that it may be tested in order to establish its superiority over all others. Call on him at Mr. Nathan Sikes' boot and shoe establishment, on Person street, and be supplied with an excellent article at a cheap rate.

THOMAS GILL.

Nov. 9, 1853. 47tf

THE LAST NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Taylor was dissolved the first of last May. There has been but little heed paid by their friends to the call for settlement of their notes and accounts. We now distinctly say that all notes and accounts remaining unpaid will be put in a train of collection during the month of January.

JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Dec. 24. 57-tf

Turpentine! Turpentine!

We want to buy Turpentine, delivered at our Still in Campbellton.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Staves! Staves!

☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel STAVES. Will pay the highest CASH prices.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Goods! Goods!

We have opened our Store in Campbellton. We offer low for cash or barter, DRY GOODS and GROCERIES.

JESSUP & CO.

March 1, 1854. 76tf

Fall Trade, 1853.

I have received my Fall Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

My Stock is large, and well worth the attention of purchasers. Any kind of Produce taken in exchange.

JAS. G. COOK.

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

Fire Insurance.

THE ÆTNA Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Notice to the Travelling Public.

THE Stage leaves Warsaw daily (except Saturday) at 7 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the evening train from the North, and arrives at Fayetteville next day by 6 o'clock, a. m., in time for the Stage to Salem: which leaves Fayetteville Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 4 o'clock, p. m., and arrives at Salem next day by 2 p. m. Returning, leaves Salem Tues, days, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, p. m.-arrives at Fayetteville next day by 4 p. m., in time for the Stage to Warsaw; which leaves Fayetteville daily (except Saturday) at 6 p. m., and arrives at Warsaw next day by 5 a. m., in time to connect with the train North or South.

Tickets from Warsaw to Salem, $12. From Warsaw to Fayetteville, $4. To other points on the road in proportion. M. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1854. 80-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

RICHMOND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

THIS large and flourishing Institution is now permanently established, under a full corps of well qualified Instructers, and with every thing requisite for a first class Seminary, being well supplied with Maps, Geographical and Astronomical; Globes, Philosophical and Chemical Apparattus.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of five months commence on the second Monday of January and July respectively.

Circulars, containing full particulars, will be furnished by applying to Rev. J. Jones Smyth, A. M., Principal, Laurel Hill P. O., Richmond county, N. C., or to D. C. McINTYRE, Secretary.

October 14, 1853. 39tf

COTTON BAGGING.

I HAVE a plentiful supply of Gunny and Domestic Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Bagging Twine. Send in your orders and they shall be supplied.

JAS. G. COOK

Oct. 3, 1853. 32tf

North Carolina Cassimeres.

MR. JAMES G. COOK has on hand a full stock of Rock Island Cassimeres, manufactured by Carson, Young & Grier, at their Mill in Mecklenburg County, N. C., where consumers and merchants can be supplied. The manufacturers recommend their fabrics as being equal in durability, and as permanent in color, as any goods of similar character manufactured or sold in the U. S. They invite the most full and thorough tests of them, and only ask to be patronized in proportion to their merits.

Sept. 9. 27tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fine Rose Wood Pianos, (Bennet & Co's, of Broadway, New York,) fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Patent Self-Swinging Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

September, 1853. 30tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving from New York a very large Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Embracing nearly every article usually kept in our market. We purchase our Goods by the package, on as favorable terms as any house in the Mercantile line, and will sell them, wholesale or retail, on accommodating terms and for reasonable profits.

JOHN T. COUNCIL,
RICHARD S. CAIN,
ALEXANDER KAY,

COUNCIL, CAIN & CO.

March 29, 1854. 83tf

1854.

SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,
French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality.

Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.

FOULKES & MACRAE.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS, six miles North of Fayetteville and about one mile from the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road, consisting of about **1260 acres of Land,** suited to the making of Turpentine or Timber. There are on the premises a good saw and grist mill, all in good repair and now in operation; also a dwelling, and all the necessary out-houses, in good repair.

Also, another tract of two hundred and fifty acres, on the head waters of Carver's Creek, known as the Tarry Place, on which there is a small farm, a dwelling house and other houses.

On the first named tract there are cut about twenty-five thousand Turpentine boxes, from two to four years old.

All the above lands will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

WM. R. BOLTON.

Oct. 27, 1853. 40tf

500,000 lbs. Cotton and Linen RAGS wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price for any quantity of clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

DAVID MURPHY.

Feb'y 1854. 74tf

Carthage Hotel.

HAVING recently purchased the above Establishment from Malcom Kelly, Esq., I am now prepared to entertain in a comfortable manner those who may give me a call. Having ample Stables, good Ostlers, and a disposition to accommodate, I trust I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage.

H. C. McLEAN.

Carthage, Dec. 5, 1853. 51tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

TEAS! TEAS!!

HYSON, IMPERIAL and BLACK TEAS, of superior quality. Just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

June 5, 1854. 2-3m

TYPES of Mankind: or Ethnological Researches, based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, and Crania of Races, and upon the Natural Geographical, Philological and Biblical History, &c., by J. C. Nott and Geo. R. Gliddon. Just received by

May 13. E. J. HALE & SON.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Livery Stables.

The undersigned [illegible]

Fayetteville, Feby 25 [illegible]

FIVE CENTS REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, [illegible] COMMONS [illegible]

June, 1854 [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned forewarns all persons from trading for a Note given by me to Wm. M. Johnson, amounting to between $45 and $48. I have received the full value of the note, and it is therefore unjust, and therefore will not pay the [illegible]

JANE McARTHUR.

Robeson county, June 27, 1854.

WANTED,

A CIRCULAR SAWYER. To one [illegible] good wages and constant employment given. Recommendations as to character and ability required. Address Postmaster, [illegible] dolph county, N. C.

July 4, 1854.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1854.

John Morison, *ex.* Daniel McKenzie, Alburgus W. McKenzie,) and Welborn Crosby and wife Jane [illegible]

In Equity.—Amended Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the [illegible] Welborn Crosby and wife Jane are not [illegible] of this State: It is ordered by the Court [illegible] tion be made in the Fayetteville Observer [illegible] that they appear at the next Court of Equity [illegible] for the county of Montgomery, at the Court [illegible] Troy, on the last Monday in August next [illegible] answer, or demur to the Amended Bill [illegible] or the same will be taken pro confesso [illegible] heard exparte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk [illegible] Equity, at Office in Troy, the last Monday in [illegible] 1854, and of the American Independence the 78th [illegible]

12*6t] JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday the 21st of January last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about 23 years, five feet [illegible] inches high, copper colored, thick lips, and [illegible] per teeth. Said girl was raised in Robeson county [illegible] will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in Jail in the State so that I can get her, and [illegible] dollars for any proof that will convict any person harboring said negro.

JNO. O. DANIEL

Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

March 4, 1854. 76tf

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Cumberland county, Spring Term, 1854, on the first day of August next I will expose to public sale at the Court House door in Fayetteville, the following tracts of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late Hargrove, deceased, to-wit:

120 acres known as the Whaley land.

Also, 400 acres known as the Jones land.

Also, 100 acres called the Boroughs tract, adjoining the Jones and Ashe lands.

All of the above lands are on the East side of Cape Fear River.

Also, 187 acres known as the King place, adjoining John Bell and others.

Also, the Mill tract, West side of the Plank Road, part of McKay land.

Also, the balance of said tract, including the residence of the late Carr Hargrove.

Also, 311 acres purchased from E. Spearman, on the West side of Cape Fear River.

The above Lands are valuable, and will be sold on a credit of 3, 6, 12 and 18 months—bonds drawing interest from date.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,

Clerk and Master.

June 5, 1854. 7-3t

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stitching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run smooth, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than if made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 75-tf

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

April 12, 1854. 87-tf

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for [illegible] cient to convict any person of conveying [illegible] groes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay, of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hector McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854. 68tf

R. R. R.—No. 1.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For all Acute Complaints.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will stop the most excruciating pain.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn, was afflicted nine years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him in fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles without a stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely.

Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful could have been cured by R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND DIARRHŒA.

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer from [illegible] fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most [illegible] in a few hours.

NEURALGIA.

The moment R. R. Relief is applied it allays the [illegible] paroxysms.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will relieve the most distressing in fifteen minutes.

AGUE.

In ten minutes a tea spoonful of R. R. Relief will [illegible] and break the Fever.

Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Strains, Sprains, Joints, Lameness. One application of Radway's Ready Relief will in a few moments ENTIRELY STOP THE PAIN.

It reduces swellings, heals sores, cuts and wounds, relieves bruises, allays the most violent irritations. The sufferer from all pains use R. R. Relief. Look for the signature of Radway & Co. on each bottle.

RADWAY & CO.

[illegible] New York